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The Doe Private

See article by Anne Frances, page 38

IT'S MECHANIZED WAR, BUT MEN STILL MARCH, FEET STILL SUFFER; CANADIAN TROOPS IN BRITAIN GET SOME MEDICAL AID DURING A GRUELLING ROUTE MARCH.

The Front Page

THE municipalities which are so busily issuing proclamations that the 24th of this month is a holiday, in face of the Dominion proclamation that it is not, do not appear to us to be serving any patriotic purpose. The efficiency of the nation's productive efforts would certainly be better served if work were continued on that day, and it is practically certain that in all the important industries devoted to war work it will be continued. What the municipal proclamations do is simply to provide the wage workers employed in these industries with a ground for asking payment at the overtime rate established for public holidays, and thereby to add another to the long list of potential sources of labor unrest. When one municipality has voted to this effect it is obviously a political necessity for others to do the same, whereas had they all abstained from invading the field covered by the Dominion proclamation there need never have been any question of the effectiveness of the latter.

Whether wage workers are entitled to time-and-a-half or whatever it is for a holiday that has been declared by the Dominion to be not a holiday and by the city of Toronto or Moose Jaw to be still a holiday is one of those puzzling questions that we prefer to leave to the professional casuists. Most of them will lose part of the half-time to the government in income tax anyhow, and some of them will put the rest into Victory bonds. In these cases we may assume that no harm would be done by paying them time-and-a-half. But there is a quite considerable proportion of the wage-workers who at the moment are doing exceptionally well financially and spending their income with a good deal of recklessness; and it is this proportion which is giving Mr. Ilsley and Mr. Gordon their current headaches. It was, we are pretty confident, the hope of the Dominion authorities that these workers would surrender to the national interest both their right to enjoy a day off and their right to time-and-a-half if they work. Unfortunately these are days in which a good many workers are not disposed to surrender much, even to the national interest, if they don't have to. Two weeks ago the Dominion had strikes by workers who wanted the right to boo their foremen, and by others who wanted ten-minute rest period in a four-hour shift in the comparatively light industry of aircraft manufacture.

Mr. Conant's Powers

A VERY peculiar situation has developed in the Ontario Legislature as a result of the party convention of last week, and may—but probably will not—have been straightened out before these lines are read. The Crown, in the person of Lieutenant-Governor Matthews, has of course no official knowledge of the convention, and Mr. Conant is still premier and therefore is still the only person who can give the Crown official advice. Mr. Nixon, on the other hand, is now the leader of the party and is therefore the man who will have to fight the next election; but to the Lieutenant-Governor he is still merely a private member of the Legislature.

This would not be a serious matter, if it were not that there are two opposing views in the Ontario Liberal party as to when the election should be pulled off, and these views are very strongly held by the respective adherents. The issue is whether advantage should be taken of the recently enacted extension of term or not. Mr. Nixon is the man who should have the determining voice in this matter, but Mr. Conant is constitutionally in a position to exercise the determining voice himself so long as he has not been voted down in a session of the Legislature—and he need not summon a session of the Legislature for the best part of a year.

Mr. Nixon is understood to favor holding an election before the expiry of the term of the Legislature as fixed by the first (unanimous) extension, voted in 1942. This does not necessarily mean an election in spring or early summer, as the Legislature is entitled to live until October, without taking advantage of the second (opposed) extension. But Mr. Conant is understood to favor taking advantage of the second extension, in the belief that the Germans will be licked before that additional year expires but not before it begins, and that the time to go to the people is immediately after the victory. And so long as Mr. Conant holds on to the premiership and doesn't want an election, Mr. Nixon cannot have an election!

Such are the problems of a leader of a Government party who happens not to be head of the Government. Such, incidentally, are also the results of trying to combine the American convention system and the British cabinet system in the same governmental process. Under a strictly British regime Mr. Conant would have had to be rejected, if at all, by the Liberal members of the Legislature; and had there been no other recourse they would have accepted their responsibilities and either definitely made up their minds to support him or definitely refused to do so when Mr. Hepburn laid down the premiership. As it was, they simply left the job for the convention.

Opponents of the election-before-October project are busy making it appear that such an election would be merely using the Ontario Legislature as a sort of Gallup poll for the Dominion, to enable Mr. King to tell whether the water is too cold—or too hot—for him to go swimming. This is no doubt a factor in the situation, but the main consideration in the minds of those who wish to hold an election rather than take advantage of the second, non-unanimous, extension is undoubtedly the desire to avoid what they consider an extremely bad constitutional precedent.

Mr. Nixon's proposal to hold a caucus is presumably for the purpose of putting moral pressure on Mr. Conant, but it ought to be wholly unnecessary. Mr. Nixon was chosen as leader by an overwhelming majority, fully aware that he was opposed to voting the second extension and is opposed to taking advantage of it. The Liberal members of the Legislature should not need to be polled in caucus on this question, for they should not even consider voting against the known views of their newly chosen leader. If the caucus were merely for the purpose of deciding between an election before July and an election after July but before October it would be a different matter, for on that subject Mr. Nixon may have an open mind. But there is strong reason to suppose that an element in the party—to which Mr. Conant may be favorable—may stand out for no election until 1944, with early by-elections in the seven disfranchised constituencies as an inevitable accompaniment.

Move For Unity

THE effort to procure the restoration to the Ukrainian Labor Farmer Temple Association of the properties confiscated in 1940 is of much more importance to the future of Canada than might appear on the surface. These properties belong to a society which represents the large majority of one of the most important, and in our opinion most valuable, of the racial elements of which the future Canada is destined to be composed. It is an element which, very justifiably, sets great store by its ancient cultural traditions, and was doing much to preserve them, and to make them understood and appreciated by other Canadians, before the war. It is an element also whose hearty and unqualified support of Canada's war effort is beyond question. To persist in making it the victim of the ill-considered and unjust treatment from which it has suffered during the past three years must inevitably result in stifling the affection which these, the newest comers to our country, were already beginning to feel for Canada.

The Convention

LAST week's Liberal convention, which took place after we went to press, appears to have had a very good "atmosphere," and to have restored a large measure of unity to the party which has so long been rent by personal animosities. Mr. Nixon unquestionably owes his selection not only to his long parliamentary experience, administrative abilities and electoral popularity, but to the fact that he lent himself far less to these animosities than any other recent member of the Cabinet, and on several occasions did as much as anybody could do to straighten them out. The fact that he was himself a member of the third party which obtruded itself into Ontario politics after the last war, and held office in its Government for four years, may have suggested that he would be likely to know how to head off a similar third party from repeating that performance after the present war.

Mr. Conant, we feel confident, was ill served by his friends, who appear to have entirely failed to make him understand that the opposition to him was extremely serious, and that if he wanted to retain his position he would have to exercise all the powers to which it entitled him. Lulled into security by this lack of warnings, he seems to have been violently shocked by the discovery that it had no solid foundation, and that his somewhat belated desire for good relations with the Dominion Government was not being accepted as full compensation for his long acquiescence in Mr. Hepburn's anti-Ottawa policy.

It is thirteen years since the Ontario Liberals held their last convention, at which, it is interesting to recall, the contenders for the leadership were Mr. Hepburn, Mr. Elmore Philpott, now a successful columnist in British Columbia, and Mr. S. C. Tweed, who subsequently became head of an insurance company in Winnipeg and is now deceased. The rather surprising slimness of this array of political talent—Mr. Hepburn's brilliances were then almost as

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MISS K. A. McCLOSKEY —*Photo by Karsh.*

NAME IN THE NEWS

Our First Woman Diplomat

BY COROLYN COX

THE honor falls to Katharine Agnes McCloskey, and the somewhat grave responsibility, of chalking up another "first" for Canadian women. She has been chosen to pioneer for her sex in the diplomatic service.

We have set about this historic innovation in typical canny Canadian style. Miss McCloskey goes forth not as a Lady Minister or High Commissioneress to one of the Powers, but to serve as Consul in the about-to-be-established Consulate General in New York City. It is officially stated that there has been for some time a definite official determination to break down tradition of the past and appoint a female in the diplomatic section. One might put it that at this particular moment everything conspires to make Miss McCloskey's adventure in New York a happy detail of Departmental expansion.

It seems probable that Miss McCloskey, proceeding to her post among our neighbors as a trained technician, undertaking a career job for which she has years of hard work behind her, will accustom Government and the public to the idea of females in this new branch of the service without a ripple of antagonism arising toward the project.

Agnes McCloskey's departure from the East Block in Ottawa marks the close of an era in the Department of External Affairs, as well as the opening of a new door outside the Capital. She came into the Department only a few months after it was set up, with Sir Joseph Pope as Secretary of State for External Affairs.

Out of the Village

Agnes might well have turned herself out as a stenographer, taken dictation then and forever after. But she started off on another foot. She was an independent young person. Irish and Scottish in background, product of Dundas County, she had her early education in Chesterville, Ont., where her father was the owner manager of a successful small hotel. He was able to send her in to Ottawa to finish her education at Gloucester Street Convent, where that brilliant educationist, Mother St. Mary Alexander, put progressive ideas in the heads of her young ladies, set them to taking examinations that established the convent's link with educational institutions outside the church sphere. Agnes supplemented her classes with chemistry and physics at "St. Pat's" College. After her three years in the convent, Agnes went through normal school, acquired an Ontario teacher's certificate. Back she went to try her hand on the young of Chesterville High School, but village life seemed narrow and dull. With no plan of escape in mind, she nevertheless explored such avenues as appeared, and thus on a shopping trip to Ottawa registered to take the next Civil Service examination. She actually wrote the papers while visiting friends in Montreal, never telling her family what she was about. When she was asked to report for duty to the Department of External Affairs, she went, not in the least hard up for a job, and somewhat uncertain whether or not she would be permitted by her family to stay. When Sir Joseph Pope looked over Agnes, Agnes also was looking over Sir Joseph! She stayed.

A "Family" Staff

Clerk Grade One was the job, and she did anything and everything that came up, for the sum of $500 per annum. The entire staff didn't number half-a-dozen then, and they all became very much one "family." That was the year 1909. Came 1914 and the outbreak of war. The old offices in the Trafalgar Building found Agnes working through till four in the morning the night after war was declared. That fall they moved over into the East Block, into the same room where Sir Joseph Pope had begun his career as Secretary to Sir John A. Macdonald.

Many, many letters Agnes wrote for her chief, but the fact that she never learned shorthand kept her from going the way of stenographers. Stenographers were taken on, and the small beginning group developed into a staff of executives. Agnes was designated assistant accountant, but she continued to pinch hit at any job that needed to be done.

By 1921, the then Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, felt the office of Canadian High Commissioner in London should be taken over into External Affairs Department, and it became the first outside office administered by the Department.

Turning point in the history of the Department was reached when Government dispatched the late O. D. Skelton to Geneva as its representative to the League of Nations in 1923. His resistance to government service was thus broken, and the following year he came into the Department of External Affairs as its Counselor. He became its permanent civil service head, Under Secretary of State for External Affairs, in 1925.

"O.D." recognized what Agnes McCloskey had become in the Department by having her named Accountant in 1927. In February of that year we opened our first Legation when Vincent Massey, with Hume Wrong as First Secretary, set up shop in Washington. Hugh Keenleyside went over ahead of Sir Herbert Marler to open the Tokyo office in 1929, and the subsequent growing and spreading of the Department all over the earth is current history.

MY WIFE

WHEN I issue stern commands,
She doesn't misconstrue me—
She not only understands,
She sees right through me!

—MAY RICHSTONE.

Agnes McCloskey's part in all this Canadian adventure has been an extraordinary story and of a personal nature that only comes with the fresh, swift development of a big show under the hands of a small group of beginners. As Accountant of the Department she arranged the financial matters covering each newly opened office, from the purchase of buildings to setting up of staff, furnishing of offices and residences, regulation of expense accounts. Still everybody remained "family," and Agnes, guardian angel for them all, sent cheques to children left in Canadian schools by parents on foreign service, rented suddenly abandoned apartments anywhere from Russia to New Zealand, always had an amazing assortment of house keys, private letters, powers of attorney, and other personal oddments stowed away in the drawers of her desk, finding time to execute bits of family business for our representatives in far away places. She was, in a word, an *institution* in the East Block. She is also what you call "a chip off the old block." There is a right and a wrong way of doing things, and Agnes believes in things being done right. Many a youngster, newly expanding his wings in Canada's foreign service, has had them summarily clipped by the lady who both sat on the Personnel Board that selected him for the Department and decided where he should go, and then handled his expense account.

War Brings Growth

Now comes reorganization of Miss McCloskey's omnibus division. So much has gathered there, as years rolled on. To the fast growth of Canada's normal activities in this new side of her national life has come special expansion forced by the war. Washington, for example, adds naval, military and air as well as commercial attachés and a foreign exchange control officer to the Legation staff, takes on an annex as a physical extension. Just how Miss McCloskey's spread-eagle duties will be distributed is not decided, but it looks as though External Affairs would acquire a Treasury Officer, as other Departments have done. There will also be a Chief Administrative Officer.

Thus while the work of her office gets realigned to new conditions, Miss McCloskey herself provides a fully experienced officer to assist in another job of building and organization, and the Department will be able to make full use of her experience in getting the New York Consulate on its feet before she retires. Agnes McCloskey is likely to give a good account of herself and a propitious start to Women in Canadian Diplomacy.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Who Wants to Own a House?

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN AN article in your issue of April 3, Mr. B. K. Sandwell says, regarding Hon. Mr. Ilsley and the income tax:—"I do not know whether he realizes it, but he is bonusing persons who own their own homes, as against persons who dwell in rented premises, to an extent which is almost unbelievable until you come to figure it out."

Mr. Sandwell in illustrating his point uses examples based on what he refers to as "income value" (after depreciation and local taxes and repairs are allowed) of an investment of capital in a house. This net income value being entirely assumed by Mr. Sandwell, an example similar to those used by him will be adopted herein but based so far as possible on definite figures:

Let us assume a case of two young working men, married, with no dependents, each couple earning $1500, paying $35 per month rent or $420 per year.

They have between them a lottery ticket which wins $10,400; this they divide, each getting $5200. One man invests his $5200 in a house and lot valued respectively at $5000 and $200. The second invests his capital in Victory bonds.

The income tax on each one's earnings of $1500 will be $218 (normal tax $105, graduated tax $113).

The investor in bonds increases his income by $156 (3% on $5200 to $1656. His income tax becomes $280.92, an increase of $62.92. His net income from the bonds is therefore $156 less $62.92, or $93.08. This amount he uses to help pay his rent, reducing it to $326.92.

The investor in the house (using Ottawa figures) pays municipal tax, $248.73; allowance for repairs 1%, $50; insurance $8. Total disbursements, $306.73.

So the rent of the house owner as compared with the bond owner is $306.73 to $326.92. The former apparently benefits to the extent of $19.19 per year.

But the compulsory savings portion of the income tax must be taken into consideration:

The house owner—half of $218, or $109.

The bond owner—half of $280.92, or $140.46.

If we credit this against the rent in each case we find the house owner paying $197.73 and the bond owner $186.46. So that if our calculation be correct, it would appear that the bond owner is better off each year by $10.81.

At the present time a $5000 house is not of a durable type, with a probable depreciation of 2½% annually, due for demolition in 40 years. At that time the owner has the house demolished for the value of the salvage, and has his $200 lot left.

At the same time (after 40 years) the bond owner, finding his rented house no longer habitable, moves out. He has bonds still worth $5200 and has been saving the $10.81 per year (as compared with the other man) amounting to $432.40, and so has $5632.40. He is thus $5432.40 better off than the house owner.

If he be now persuaded that Mr. Ilsley does bonus the house owner to an unbelievable extent, he has $5632.40 with which to invest in a house.

Ottawa, Ont. L. V. SHERWOOD.

Problem of the Future

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

SINCE the dawn of time man has been criminal in his tendencies to secure for himself the better part of every bargain. He has sought by any means whatsoever to triumph over his lesser fellow; he has broken the law against covetousness without ceasing. And yet he can be exceedingly generous. He can, on occasion, deny himself and brave the world to bring freedom to men unknown to him, and has, when the spirit moved him, proved himself heroic, self-denying and supremely great.

That is so now, when thousands of our lads go out against the enemy, willing to sacrifice themselves that others may remain free. When youths of nineteen and twenty can face death night after night in merciless skies, can shake off black fear, such as we at home cannot imagine, can bandy jokes as they prepare for the encounter, and pretend a nonchalance they are far from feeling; can make a perilous flight against known and acknowledged odds, and return, when they do return, without for a moment having shown the white feather; then I say there must be something in us worth saving, even though at times it must appear that our vices far exceed our virtues. And if it is worth saving, worth this sacrificial offering of young blood, surely it is worth all our striving to save it, for unless we do strive to good effect after this war is over, we are eventually going to lose it.

No nation can survive this kind of slaughter of its youth, generation after generation. If constantly recurring wars continue to drain off the bravest, the youngest and physically finest, its women are denied husbands of the type they need to procure for them the healthy children that are a nation's chief asset. Hitler has found a way which enables him to spend his youth and save it, but do we wish to resort to that kind of polygamy? And if not, are we going to be content to mate our women with the left-overs of the nation, the slackers, the less heroic, the less physically fit?

That is what must happen if wars continue to bleed us of our best. There are tens of thousands of young and healthy women who, in the natural course of events, would have mated with the tens of thousands of the Empire's young men who have already given up their lives and their chances of parenthood. We can close our eyes to the facts, and sing brave songs about their glorious and heroic deeds, but it doesn't alter in the least the truth that we are already poorer by those thousands of real lives and many more thousands of potential ones.

Can we afford to let this diabolical thing recur? Is it not the chief argument against war, and for the formation of some great and influential body to work out the means whereby other wars can be avoided? And isn't it the supreme duty of everyone who loves his country, and desires to see it wax strong and noble and free, to support the efforts of such a body, and so make its dream come true? Surely we must now see that if the problem remains unsolved in the near future, there'll be no future for any of us.

Ingersoll, Ont. EVALINE A. LONG.

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THE FRONT PAGE

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unknown as his defects—may be ascribed to the prevailing inability of provincial parties to keep up a good supply of leadership material while out of office, owing to the tendency of men with the requisite qualities to drift off to Ottawa when their party is not in power at the provincial capital. This is the common experience, especially in Ontario and Quebec; and if the present Ontario Conservative party does not suffer from it it is owing to the fact that Col. Drew continues to function at Queen's Park although far the larger part of his interest goes to Parliament Hill.

Labor Jurisdiction

THE recent dispute between unions in the Montreal Tramways, in which the A.F. of L. union which has for years represented the workers of that company was described as a "company union" by the press of the Canadian Congress of Labor, and its members and adherents were made the object of threats of violence by the Congress strikers precisely as if they had been "finks" or strikebreakers, sheds a flood of light on the conditions which have been allowed to develop in Canada in regard to labor organization. All over the Dominion today similar disputes are proceeding between rival labor factions in industries which are sometimes even more essential to the war effort than the Montreal Tramways (itself the means of transporting hundreds of thousands of munition and shipyard workers to and from their work), and all over the Dominion the victory in these disputes tends to go to the organization which claims to be prepared to press the more extreme demands against the employer or the government.

AWAKENING

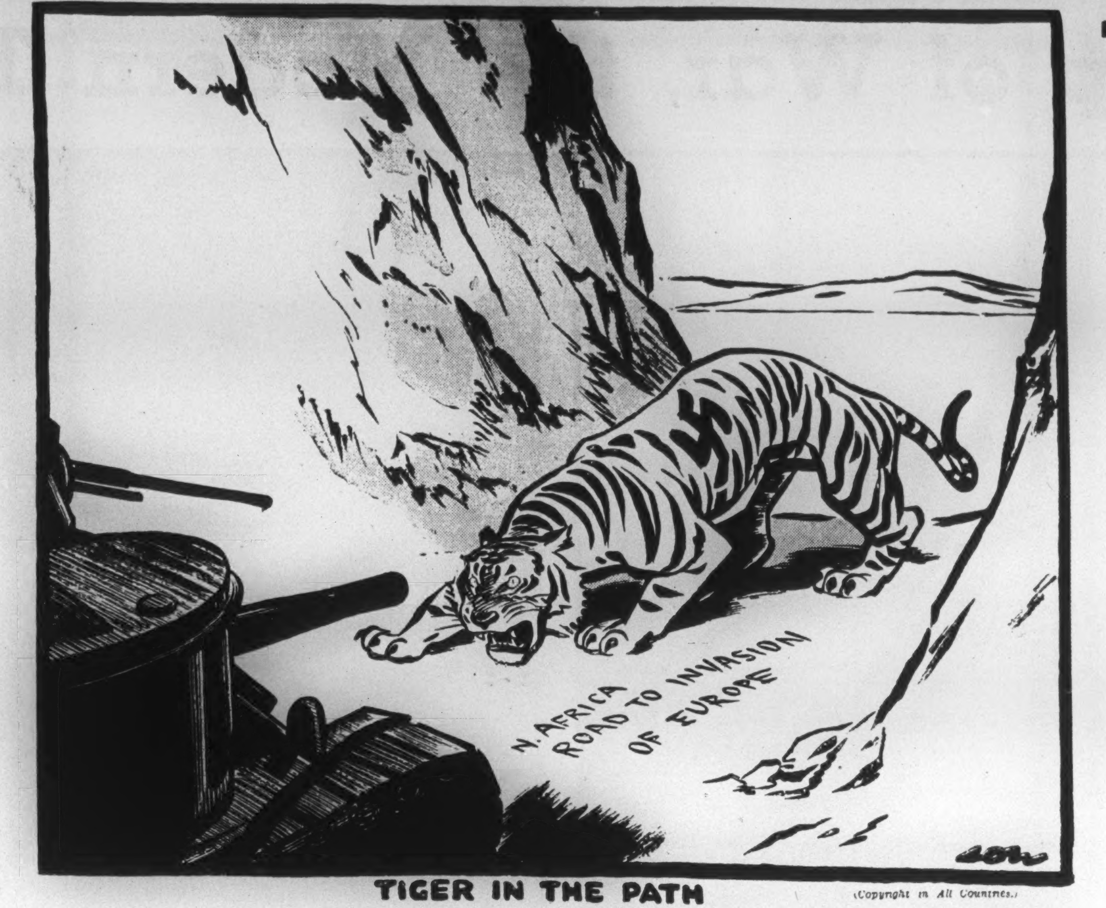
AWAKE, he saw, as in the dragging chains
Of his oppressive dream, a wide sea shore,
A black and breaking sea, and score on score
Of images laid prone, the sole remains
Of the abstractions of the mind of man.
A marble Justice and a bronze-dark Peace;
The shaft that marked the end of wars; a plan
Of future States where happily would cease
Man's labor for his bread. All toppled there
They lay stone cold beside the moving sea.
Legless and armless, with the frightful stare
Of vacant carven eyes; relentlessly
Swept by the torrent, tumbled down the plain,
Scoured by the sand and fretted by the rain.

LENORE A. PRATT.

Groups of employees who have for years been faithfully served by a union of their own choice, a union which has carried on their business with a due regard to the fact that there are certain common interests even between employer and employees, are being lured into support of a rival union which has nothing to urge for itself except that it is prepared to hit the employer on the head a little harder.

This is a profoundly unhealthy situation, which arises—quite unexpectedly to most of us—out of the general acceptance of the doctrine that the employees should be free to choose the organization which will represent them in the process of collective bargaining. We are quite confident that the general public, when it adopted that doctrine (as we think it has pretty generally done), had in mind the choice between a nation-wide union on the one hand and an organization local to the plant, though not necessarily dominated or "unduly influenced" by the management, or a mere *ad hoc* committee, on the other. The public never looked forward to a condition in which national or international unions would be found squabbling among themselves for control of groups of employees which have already for years past been effectively organized.

The method adopted in these competitions between unions is one which will inevitably in the end prove suicidal. When International Union A finds itself ousted from control of a large group of workers simply because International Union B offers to extort more wages or better conditions from the management, it has obviously only one recourse. That is to come back, as soon as B has had to admit that it cannot effect all that it promised, and try to regain its lost ground by exactly the same method. The group that is out of power must always profess greater aggressiveness against the employer than the group that is in power. Industrial peace is unthinkable on any such lines as these, and the question arises whether it will not be necessary to control such competition, either for the duration of the war, by prohibiting the switch from one type of union to another until peace has been declared, or as a permanency, by prohibiting the switch from taking effect except at intervals of four or five years. Democracy does not require that a body of workers should have the power to change its representatives in the collective bargaining process, and to repudiate the bargains that they have made, every two or three months; and industry cannot be carried on upon any such basis.



TIGER IN THE PATH

(Copyright in All Countries.)

The Philadelphia

SOMETHING more than drill and technique marks the Philadelphia Orchestra. Half-a-dozen other orchestras in America can play anything with the flourish of extreme competence. But Ormandy's men in action go a step farther and waken a strange excitement in the listeners.

It may be, in part, the Philadelphia Spirit, which is a civic pride much out of the common way. For to one of Penn's sons, merely to walk down Chestnut or Walnut Street is a high privilege that no New Yorker can ever understand.

Perhaps the furious passion of Leopold Stokowski who built the orchestra and the serene passion of Eugene Ormandy are contagious. For both men are artists with their gaze set forever on Perfection, although knowing that the goal is out of reach.

The players are not sure that it is out of reach. They're like the naughty little boy whose addition was found correct. "That's pretty good," said the teacher. "Pretty good?" was the injured reply. "Hell, it's perfect."

The Legislature's Term

ONE of the reasons why we dislike the proposition that the provincial Legislatures of Canada have power to amend their own constitutions in the matter of extending the length of their own legislative term (and particularly of extending it for the benefit, not merely of future Legislatures, but of the Legislature which does the extending) is the fact that in the provinces the Crown is not an independent entity as it is in Great Britain and has been since the Statute of Westminster in the Dominion; the Crown in the provinces is an agent of another Government, that of the Dominion itself. Its acts, whenever they are not purely those of its advisers, the Ministry of the province, are necessarily those of the Dominion Government to which the Lieutenant-Governors are responsible. It is thus impossible to count on the Crown in the provinces to maintain the niceties of constitutional procedure; it is not even desirable that it should be counted on for that purpose, for it is the agent of an external political authority, and it is not desirable that the people of a province should have their constitutional behavior imposed upon them from outside.

There are two points at issue in the current attempt to invalidate the recent extension legislation of Ontario. One is the claim that this legislation is barred by the limitation "except as regards the office of Lieutenant-Governor" in the clause empowering the Legislature to amend the provincial constitution. The other is the claim that even if valid for future Legislatures, it is without effect for the Legislature which passed it, because it is retroactive in the sense that that Legislature was elected to sit for a period of so many years "and no longer". The first of these propositions obviously covers the second; if it is sustained the second needs no further consideration.

From the point of view of the public interest we are frankly much more attached to the second of these propositions than to the first, and we regard it as eminently arguable in court. Even as regards the first, we cannot share the view that it is "vexatious and frivolous," and we hope to see that question dealt with on appeal. But the failure of the second proposition would in our opinion open the way to gravest dangers of constitutional degeneration.

If a Legislature enjoys the power to extend its own life, as distinguished from the entirely different and possibly necessary power to establish a longer life for future Legislatures, there ceases to be any meaning in the law which declares that the term of the Legislature is a certain number of years; the statutory limitation might just as well be removed at once, since any Legislature can remove it the day before it comes into effect. And the doctrine that the Crown can be relied upon to prevent grave misuse of this power seems to us to be entirely illusory, for the reasons set forth in the first paragraph of this article.

Suppose that the present Government of Ontario were to go on extending itself year after year, or two or three years at a time; can we believe that the present Government of the Dominion, or the Hon. Mr. Matthews, who is responsible to it, would take the burden of refusing assent to, or disallowing, such legislation, or of dismissing Mr. Conant or his successor? And in deciding whether to do so or not, can we believe that the Dominion would be actuated purely by regard for the best constitutional interests of Ontario? It is not the business of the Dominion Government, or of its agents, the Lieutenant-Governors, to ensure constitutional government for a province, and the chief occasion in Canadian history when an attempt was made at it, the dismissal of the de Boucherville Government in Quebec by Letellier de St. Just, was a fiasco which led to the dismissal of the Lieutenant-Governor himself. Since the power of self-extension is one of the most dangerous that can be claimed by any political authority, we hope that the question whether the Canadian Legislatures possess it will be settled at an early date.

THE PASSING SHOW

BARBERS in Elizabeth, N.J., have raised the price of haircuts to one dollar. The bald-headed man is at last coming into his own.

•

Members of the CCF are to be permitted to call one-another "Comrade." It doesn't commit them to much; after all, Trotsky and Stalin did it for a long time.

•

Announcement that escaped refugees from Nazi tyranny will be accommodated in "North Africa, Cyrenaica and Ethiopia" leads us to wonder why the Bermuda conferees forgot about Devil's Island and the North and South Poles.

•

The Praisers of the Soaps

I'm always rather skeptical when some fair movie star,
As glamorous as Hayworth or as lovely as Lamarr,
Steps up before a microphone and then proceeds to say
That it was only —— —— Soap that made her look that way.
To me these lovelies always seem so beautiful and swell,
I can't believe without that soap they all would look like h - - - .

NICK.

•

Surely the Irish Republican Army heads now in Belfast, being a sort of government-in-exile, ought to be in Berlin.

•

Some of the Ford strikers were striking for the right to boo their foremen. The slogan was presumably "No boos, no bombs."

•

The Bride—Going East

What shall I do, oh what shall I do
When the train slows down,
And I see on the platform *parents*, who
May size me up in a second or two
And toast me brown?

My soldier-boy is a bunch of joy
To me—and his folks!
But I'll be the girl who inveigled the boy
Into marrying me, by manners coy,
And the art to coax.

But really he over-argued me
When I said, "No, no!"
For weeks I was hard as an old oak tree
Resolved to like him, but still be free,
But I had no show.

The siege was long, but his will was strong
My weak will failed.
But our honeymoon was a joyous song,
I'll keep on loving him right along
Till the sun has paled.

The In-laws are near, and I'm weak with fear.
I can scarcely see.
I can powder my nose, but my legs are queer.
But I'll be nice to them both, that's clear,
If they're nice to me.

* * *

Oh, the rich delight when *she* held me tight;
When *he* said, "My lass,
Bob's choice is ours when he goes to fight."
—My eyes are red, and my nose a fright,—
I am *such* an ass!

—J. E. M.

•

Mr. Pouliot, who does not seem to approve of the proposal that Ministers should be aided by parliamentary assistants, is reported in Hansard as having referred to the subject as "this caseous matter." The Oxford Dictionary defines this word as meaning "cheese-like." It is a great thing to have a vocabulary which enables you to call the Government's proposals by names like that and get away with it without being called to order.

•

Husband's List

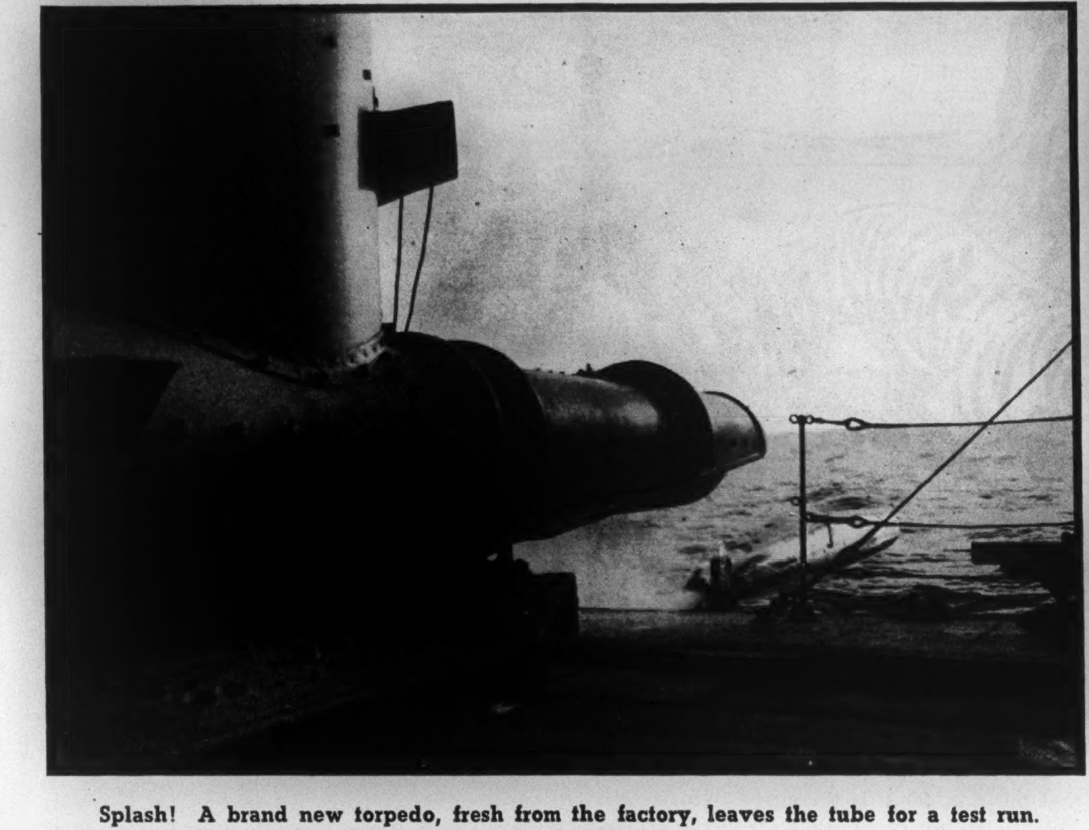
Wipe the walls and wax the floor,
Paint the door-step and the door,
Dust the pictures, and take care
That the drapes hang out to air.
Wash the curtains in the sink;
Dry them quickly lest they shrink.
Wash and store the double-sashes,
Carry out the final ashes.
Polish the linoleum.
Whee, my lady! Here we come!

•

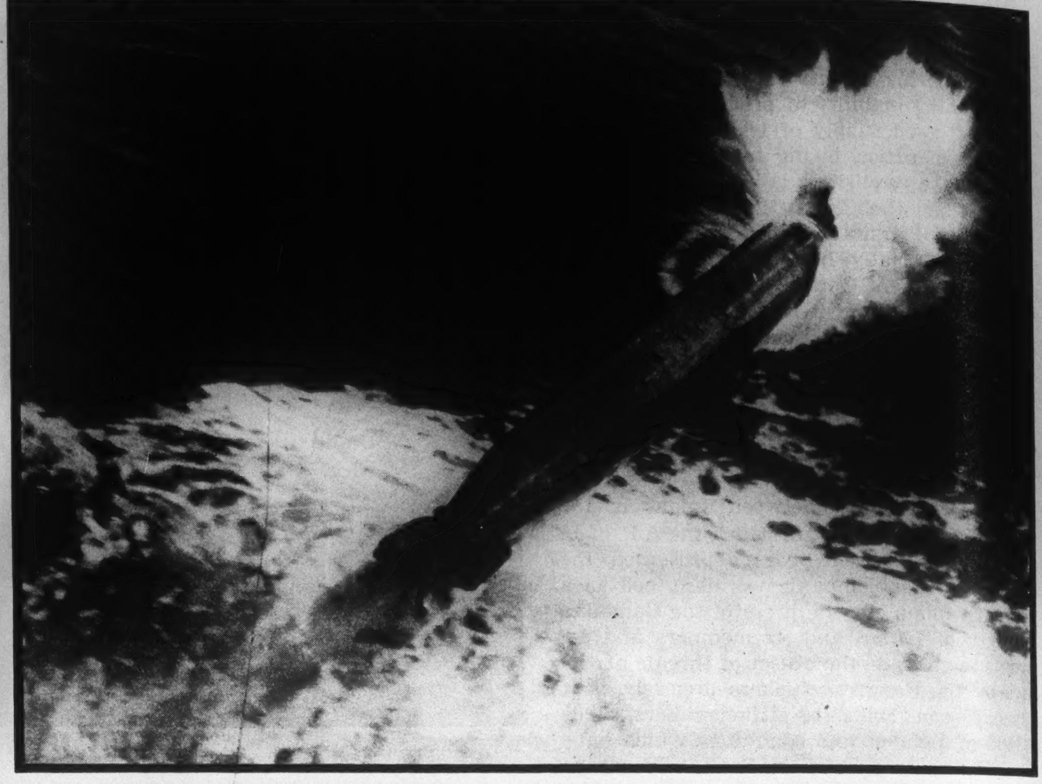
"Sir Thomas Beecham conducted the New York Philharmonic with such lively enthusiasm that at one concert he broke his braces and had to walk off the stage holding his trousers up with his hands. Within a year he was back in London."—*Time.*

We still think he could have had them mended in New York.

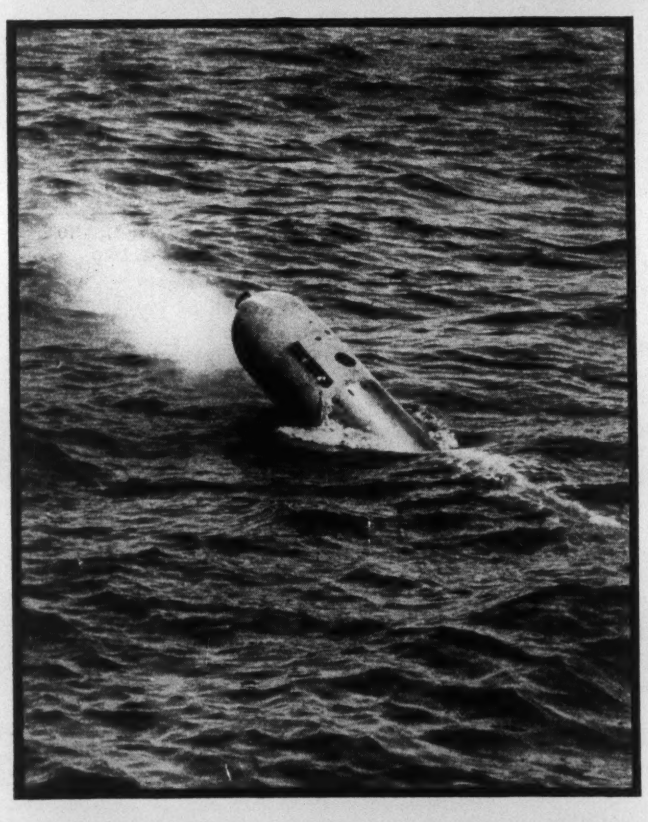
Like a Ship of War, the Modern Torpedo . . .



Splash! A brand new torpedo, fresh from the factory, leaves the tube for a test run.



Same torpedo, just before submerging. Gas bubbles from its exhaust mark its course.



The end of the run: as it breaks water, torpedo's position is indicated by smoke from flare in head.

By Everett Lawson

FROM the wide window of the observation chamber, the chief observer glanced down the Admiralty's torpedo testing range, somewhere off the coast of Britain. It was a still, cold day and the wooden rafts at every thousand yards stood out clearly. Behind the Chief, junior observers adjusted their binoculars, stop watches in hand.

Down below, at the actual firing point, a giant torpedo had been fitted into its tube, and the "ready" signal passed up to the observation chamber.

Everything was set. A brand new torpedo, fresh from the factory, was about to undergo its trials. The chief observer read out the details . . . "No. . . . 1432 Torpedo . . . Factory . . . Mark . . . "

Then the siren wailed its warning. Way down below a handful of gulls shot into the air and swirled seawards. "Fire!"

A rush of air like a giant expulsion of breath. For a few seconds nothing else seemed to happen. Then a cluster of bubbles broke surface. It was gas from the torpedo's exhaust and it marked the course of the missile clearly.

Now it was approaching raft number one. From his small hut on the raft, an observer raised his flag, and as the bubbles shot underneath the raft, dropped it again. Up in the observation room stop watches clicked simultaneously. They knew just how long the torpedo should take to reach the first raft, and number "1432" was so far behaving according to plan.

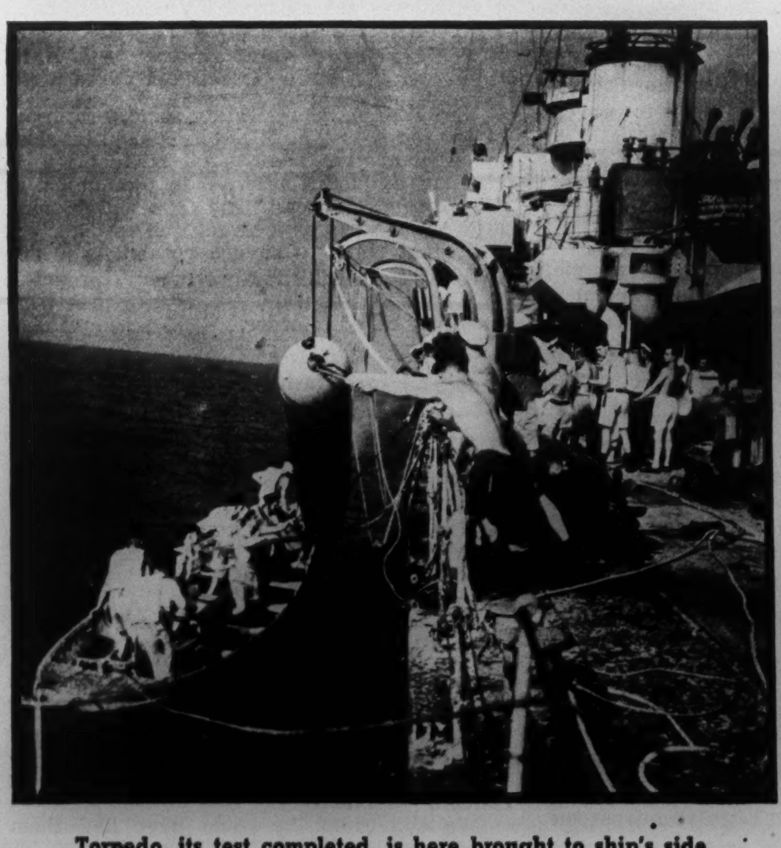
Now it headed for raft number two. Underneath each raft was a network of rope which registered the depth of the torpedo as it passed.

The times for rafts numbers three and four were carefully noted in the observation chamber. The flag signalling was repeated again. Then the torpedo streaked towards the final raft.

THIS had a special microphone fitted beneath it and the chief observer switched over as the bubbles neared the raft. Immediately the deep purring of the torpedo's motor came through clearly in the observation room.

For a few moments the purr continued steadily. Then a stutter, a pause and another stutter. The observers click their stop watches for the last time . . . A flash of flame out on the water. The torpedo has broken surface and fired its special signal.

Then the observers begin comparing notes. The first part of the test is over. But many more things need checking yet. The torpedo has carried along with



Torpedo, its test completed, is here brought to ship's side.

Hoisted inboard, the "tin fish" is then returned to its tube. (Each torpedo must pass three trial runs.)

. . . Must Run Its Trials to Ensure Perfection

"The aerial torpedo has changed the course of this war." Here one is wheeled into . . .

. . . position for loading into a Coastal Command Beaufort. It carries 500 lbs. of TNT.

British War Office Photos

it one of the most ingenious devices for recording its behaviour in any kind of weather, and the testers are waiting for the readings.

It will show the depth at which the torpedo travelled and its degree of roll. The device is not unlike a child's toy in some respects. You wind a clockwork motor, fit it into a brass container, set the whole thing inside the torpedo and as the tin fish thrusts through the water, a line traces upon a sheet of paper, reflecting every movement.

The stretch of water used for testing torpedoes may be anything up to four miles in length and is specially chosen with due regard for wind and weather. It takes three test runs before the torpedo can be passed. Then the chief tester signs the form and torpedo number "1432" is ready for service.

THE position of the tin fish in this war has undergone some radical changes. Once upon a time their powers were supposed to be limited. Now they have produced devastating results against the heaviest battleships, and today, they are discharged from the air as well as from the sea.

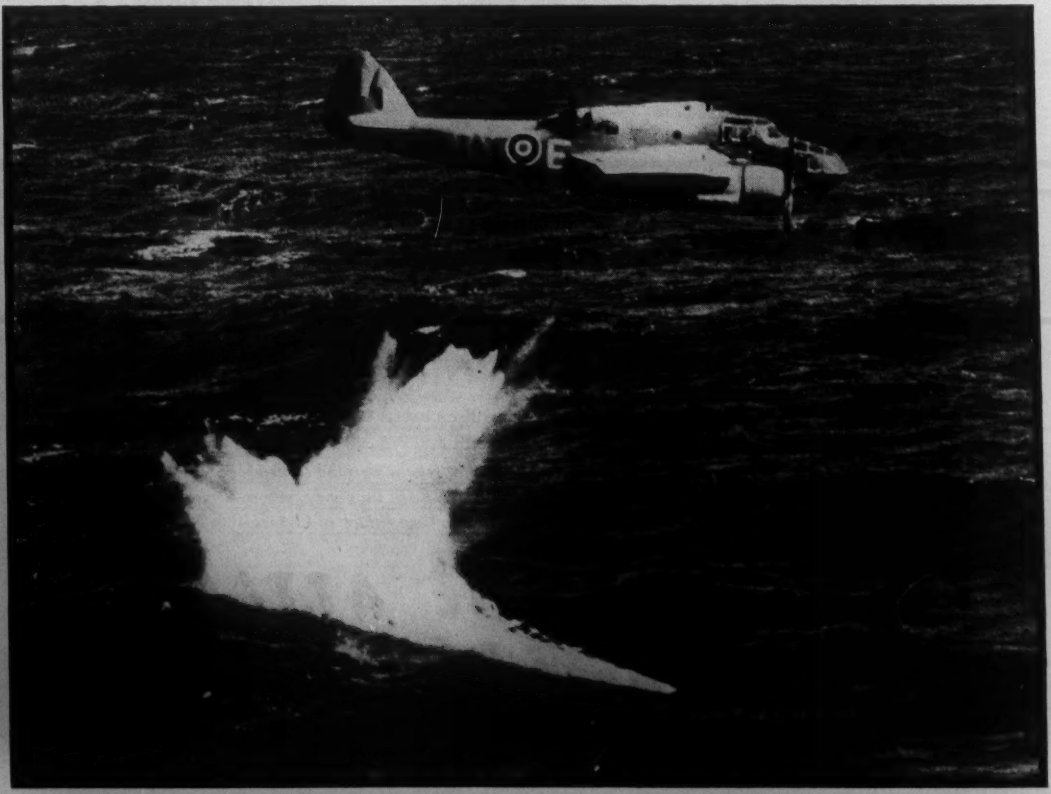
The aerial torpedo has changed the course of this war. It has become a shattering weapon. Hence the work of the testers has assumed quite different proportions. These tin fish must not fail. They must steer the perfect gyroscopic course at correct speeds and never fail to explode.

Attacking with aerial torpedoes needs perfect nicety of judgment. The pilot must find the exact height, maintain a certain speed and release the torpedo on an even keel. The reaction of the torpedo to all this must be carefully tested.

THE precise details of our aerial torpedoes are secret, but they may be anything up to twenty feet in length, and carry over five hundred pounds of high explosive in their heads. Imagine one of these hurtling from an aircraft at over three hundred miles an hour, and then developing a speed of fifty knots from its own power! The aerial torpedo has a maximum range of many thousand yards, but pilots go in very close before release. They take great risks and the results of their courage must not be wasted by faulty torpedoes. So they check their every little frown and foible. A nominal torpedo costs anything up to £2,000. Once upon a time the Admiralty would pay you £30 if you found a torpedo washed up on the foreshore. Now you are advised to keep clear of any suspicious looking object.

Attacking with aerial torpedoes requires perfect judgment. Pilots go in very close before release.

On its way: an aerial torpedo is shown as it drops from its rack towards target.



Dropped from a Beaufort Bomber, this aerial torpedo develops water speed of 50 knots.

India's Congress Party Gaining in Influence

BY L. C. COLEMAN

Professor L. C. Coleman, Ph.D., is one of the senior members of the staff of the Department of Botany at the University of Toronto, and has spent much time in India in the study of his science.

He suggests that there has been a good deal more unification of the various races of India, in respect of political views, than is generally admitted by critics of the Congress party, and that that party is fairly representative of Indian opinion, including a considerable element of the Moslems.

India today is not more seriously divided, he thinks, than many successfully functioning democracies.

THE Canadian reader must have become bewildered by the conflicting statements and opinions on the Indian situation which have appeared in recent months. Many of the statements are either entirely erroneous or but half truths, apparently based on personal or second hand knowledge dating back twenty or twenty-five years, the authors failing to realize the astonishing changes in India during the past quarter century.

Much has been made of the diversity of language as a barrier to Indian nationhood. It is true that more than 200 languages are spoken in India but these include a large number spoken by primitive races and tribes and are of no more importance from a national standpoint than are the various languages of the North American Indians to Canada or the United States. There are less than a dozen languages of any real importance. These are divided into two groups, the Indo-Aryan of the north, and the Dravidian of the south, and, within each group, some are so closely related that even the uneducated masses either speak or understand more than one of them. Educated Indians can nearly always speak or understand several Indian languages as well as English. The two main groups of languages mark great racial differences, but these are certainly no greater than those existing in Soviet Russia where national unity has been demonstrated most convincingly.

Other statements have to do with the extent to which the Indian National Congress, by its policies, represents the views and aspirations of the Indian people. It has been stated quite frequently that Congress represents a small minority and that it is controlled by Brahmins largely for their own ends. On the other hand the Congress, through its real leader Mr. Gandhi, claims to speak for the whole of India.

25 Years of Change

It is impossible to form a very accurate estimate of Indian public opinion, or even of the extent to which a public opinion exists. However, nothing is more certain than that the past twenty-five years have seen an immense change come over India. One must have lived through that period in a position close to the common people to appreciate this fact. The change has been due in a very large measure to the efforts and example of one man, known throughout India as Mahatma Gandhi.

The only data of any reliability on which to base a judgment on the extent to which Congress represents the Indian people is furnished by the results of the provincial elections held in February 1937. There are two frequently ignored factors which affect the value of these figures. Firstly, following the provisions of the India Act of 1935 which governed these elections, the franchise was restricted mainly to adult males possessing property. This naturally resulted in a conservative electorate to some extent unfavorable to Congress candidates, many of whom have shown marked socialistic tendencies. Secondly, as the elections were provincial and not national in character, local issues tended to obscure the national ones for which the Congress stands. A dispassionate observer will, I think, agree that these two factors must have had some influence on the elections, and that that influence was not favorable to Congress.

The results of the elections are given in the following table:

Province	Total No. of Seats	Seats won by Congress	Congress Percentage
Madras	215	159	74
Bombay	175	87	49.7
Bengal	250	53	21.2
United Provs..	228	133	58.3
Punjab	175	18	10.3
Behar	152	95	62.5
Cen. Provs. ..	112	71	63.4
Assam	108	33	30.5
N. W. Frontier	50	19	38.0
Orissa	60	36	60.0
Sind	60	7	11.6
Total	1585	711	44.9

As will be seen, Congress gained a decided majority in five of the eleven provinces. In another, Bombay, it fell short by only two seats and with the adhesion of some other groups was able to form a Congress controlled government. In three others, Assam, North-West Frontier and Sind it formed coalition governments with other parties having much the same policy. In only two provinces, Punjab and Bengal where the Moslem majority formed a government, was it left out in the cold. It is interesting to note that, although in the separate electorates provided by the Government of India Act of 1935 a total of 482 provincial seats were reserved for Moslems, the Indian Moslem League won only 110.

Representative of Moslems?

The Congress party has undoubtedly been discredited in Great Britain and in Canada and the United States by its attitude towards the Cripps offer. It would, however, be a great mistake to conclude that it has also been discredited in India. All the evidence seems to point to the probability that Congress has increased its hold on the people of India and that, were elections held now, it would poll a much higher vote than it did in 1937.

To what extent does Congress represent the views of the Moslem community? We know that the present president of the Congress, Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad, is a Moslem. We know too that, in the preponderatingly Moslem provinces of Sind and the North-West Frontier, governments sympathetic to Congress were elected. Recently Mr. Allah Baksh Mahammad, the Moslem Prime Minister of Sind, has been dismissed by the Governor under orders of the Viceroy because of what has been considered as his disloyal protest at the imprisonment of Congress leaders. Congress is, therefore, not without its sympathizers among Indian Moslems. Election results indicate that the Moslem League has not yet been able to enrol a fourth of Indian Moslems under its banner. I believe, however, that as Congress has been increasing in influence among the Hindu population so the Moslem League has increased its hold on the Moslems. This increase is likely to be accelerated owing to the recent death of Sir Sikander Hyat Khan, late Prime Minister of the Punjab, a very influential Moslem leader who held himself aloof from the League. There is no doubt that, while the Moslems in general are probably as anxious for self-government as the Hindus, they fear the prospect of rule by the large Hindu majority. What proportion of them favor Mr. Jinnah's scheme for a separate Pakistan it is impossible at present to say. The difficulties in the way of establishing such a Moslem state are, it seems to me, enormous.

We have also the difficult problem of the Depressed Classes. They have every reason to be suspicious of the caste Hindus and to doubt whether they would receive from a government largely controlled by Hindus as just and sympathetic treatment as they do under the British Raj. In many parts of India their children are still excluded from the state schools, not by law but by the immensely strong force of caste prejudice. Much has been written of the poverty of the Indian peasant. His position is one of affluence compared with that of the untouchable in the same village. It is to the lasting credit of Christian missions that so many of these people have been given the hope of something better in this life than the existence of animals. One must, however, state in all fairness that the caste Hindus have in recent years begun to awaken to their responsibility and a number of Indian organizations, notably the Servants of India and the Ramakrishna Mission, have been devoting their efforts to an attempt to raise the social and economic position of the depressed classes.

Fitness for Government

Considering the fact that the British Government has guaranteed Home Rule for India after the war as soon as Indians can compose their differences, it may seem almost unnecessary to discuss the fitness of Indians to carry on the administration of their country. Twenty-five years ago most Europeans in India if asked for an opinion on this question would have answered in a vigorous negative. Today the number who would give this answer is very small. During the two years, 1937-1939, in which Indians administered the affairs of the provinces, they displayed marked ability. Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, a Congress leader who was prime minister of Madras, had a quite outstanding record in that province. If further evidence were required the history of administration in the native state of Mysore may be cited. This state has, since 1881, been under an executive government entirely Indian. As time has progressed the European heads of departments have been gradually replaced by Indians until now the service from top to bottom is almost entirely in Indian hands. The government of Mysore is recognized throughout India as one of the most efficient and progressive in the country. It is true that government is only to a small extent a representative one, but it is a government of Indians by Indians and it shows clearly that administrative ability is not restricted to Europeans.

Lastly it has been suggested that India's preponderant illiteracy is an insurmountable barrier to a government of India responsible to the people. I have had an exceptional opportunity of meeting the peasant farmers of India, who form the bulk of the illiterate mass, and have long since ceased to look upon literacy as synonymous with intelligence and soundness of judgment. It is no doubt true that the Indian ryot cannot understand all the implications of a national policy, but we have had evidence enough of the failure of electors and even of leaders in other countries to understand these implications. That is one of the many perils of a free government. Under a responsible government in India many of the electors would be at the mercy of more or less unscrupulous politicians but, in this respect, the situation would not be very different from that obtaining in other democratic countries.

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And remember this! When we at home buy Victory Bonds, we are not only doing our patriotic duty, we are investing in the future . . . *our future* . . . saving money with which to buy the things we'll want when the war is over.

Save for peace days now! Be prepared to obtain when available new, up-to-the-minute equipment for the home that will provide an easier and better life. It may be a new electric stove, a new refrigerator . . . yes, even a complete electric kitchen. It may be any one or a number of new electrical appliances. It may be a new home. Whatever it is, it will be easier to buy if money is invested in Victory Bonds now. *Buy Victory Bonds today!*

The power that is now helping to produce vast quantities of weapons for our fighting men will be ready, when Victory is won, to contribute to the great peace-time future of Ontario.

To my son . . .

Eighteen years ago your trust was in me . . . today I put my trust in you.

Eighteen years ago your baby fingers clung to my hand for assurance . . . today I cling to you for assurance.

When you first started to crawl, you became an adventurer—life has been an adventure to you ever since.

At six we watched you trudge off to school—at night listened to your excited stories of new experiences, new friends, new things to do.

In quick, successive years you grew from babyhood to boyhood. Your life was a life of marbles, tops, kites, baseball, soldiers—*tin* soldiers, then.

Etched deep in my memory are recollections of the loud shirts you wore—baggy corduroy pants—the hearty slam of the door when you entered—your whistle as you worked over airplane models at your bench. Uncertain boyish fingers learning skill—gaining confidence in your own abilities as you grew farther from the need of our protective care.

At twelve you pleaded for a shotgun, striking fear to your mother's heart. We waited until you were fourteen—then you and I went hunting through the corn rows in the fall of the year . . . through the swamp—adventures in duck blinds. A marksman you became with clear, keen eye—firm finger. You tasted the sweet cup of self-reliance. You were a good shot—a good companion to your father who worshiped you then as he does now.

Then one day you waved goodbye as your train pulled out—you were off to school away from home for the first time. How we missed you. The parting was hard . . . your mother and I little knew then what partings were to come.

You wrote home sketchily . . . short letters . . . requests for money . . . tales of your newly made friends and of your work.

At Holiday time when you came home the silent house lived again. You brought in your friends. They seemed more a part of you than we—and we tried not to show how hard it was to relinquish you to them.

. . . the day of the big game your mother wore a large yellow chrysanthemum you bought for her.

We watched you lead your team to victory. We were proud of you as we saw unfold the pattern of your life, achieving at every turn what you set out to do.

The unflinching decisions you made for your team on the football field was a portent of the decision we knew you must make as the hood of war crowded down . . . we prayed that you would make the right decision and you made it.

* * *

In 18 years your cycle has run from babyhood to boyhood—boyhood to manhood . . . no longer can we protect you with the warm blanket of our love—to you we now turn for *our* protection.

In your hands is the might to win Victory . . .—the right to bring Peace. Until then I pray for you, my son, and wait . . . and wait . . . and wait . . . for your joyous, safe return.

Written by Boyd Knell. Copyright 1943

An appreciation of your boy and mine . . . fine, stalwart sons of Canada who are fighting for your life and my life.

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THE OTTAWA LETTER

Canada Takes On a Bigger War Job

BY G. C. WHITTAKER

OTTAWA'S latest move for extending and exploiting Canada's franchise in the big league can hardly arouse the suspicions in the minds and hearts of either our eager and impatient nationalists or our wary and watchful imperialists which usually attend such developments. If there is more than meets the eye by way of motive in Canada's assumption of responsibility for and control and command of naval and air protection for the North-western Atlantic convoy lanes between this country and Great Britain to mid-ocean points, the camouflage is thick enough to defy penetration, skillful enough to disarm the suspicious.

Our ultra - nationalists squawked loudly when Ottawa assigned some of our home defence forces to Newfoundland and Alaska. Die-hard imperialists were alarmed and distressed by Air Minister Power's ambition to "Canadianize" the Royal Canadian Air Force overseas under distinctly Canadian command, — which ambition, incidentally, Major Power went quietly about implementing after the first alarm had blown over.

But it will be extremely difficult for either of these factions of Canadians to attach any other significance to this latest development than that it is an improved and logical organization of the battle against the U-boats. And if they should want to make something of it, the nationalists can only be gratified at Canada's assumption of co-equal authority with Great Britain in still another field, while the imperialists would be stultifying themselves if they failed to rejoice at this country's relieving Britain of a little more of her burden in the common effort.

Plans, methods, and means of beating the Axis are what count, of course. Those who would interpose other considerations ahead of the main aim are properly frowned upon. But it will not interfere with that aim, and may even promote it, if Canadians indulge themselves in a little restrained pride in the share their country is taking in the global fight for human liberty before pride of race and nation becomes entirely out-moded and discredited in the upsurge of international liberalism. If we don't let our chests swell a bit now when we are making our weight felt we may not have another chance before the destruction of the Axis is followed by the era of the brotherhood of man and all such national manifestations are suppressed.

Convoy Task Grows

Our ability to take on half the job of guarding by sea and air North-western Atlantic convoys to and from Britain is only one item of the performance in which we can properly take some pride while pride is still legitimate. Nor is it altogether a new item. Canada has been guarding these convoys for a good part of the distance and is now merely extending the protection to an even half of it. In doing so it is only natural that she should take over full command of her half of the undertaking. Her doing so through an understanding with Great Britain and the United States amounts to formal recognition by her closest allies of her full-sized part in the common enterprise.

Considering that on the outbreak of war we had less than what could be properly described as the nucleus of a navy and no air force at all, while our immediate allies had the world's greatest navies and at least something in the way of air power, it is evident that as a people we are not given to boastfulness when this development passes as a mere incident in the war.

To look in any direction is to see other items which add up to the fact that ours is the fourth most powerful nation fighting the global war against the Axis, and that in proportion to population our contribution is not less than that of any of the others except, for the present, in the sacrifice of blood. In Washington, Edward B. Stettinius, Jr., administrator of Lend - Lease, totalling United States contributions under that system to the war against the Axis at $10,319,000,000 for the two years since its inception, found occasion to remind Americans that Canada in the last fiscal year had sent supplies worth $1 billion without payment or credit to Allied nations, that in proportion to population this would be equivalent to $12 billions from the United States, or nearly one-fifth more than the U.S. contributed in two years; and that this country was making a similar outlay in mutual aid this year. (Actually Canada's grant of supplies in the last fiscal year considerably exceeded the billion mark in dollar value; and this year we are assuming a further obligation of $341,000,000 for the full maintenance of our Air Force in Britain).

Larger, Man for Man

And another United States official, Joseph M. Tucker, director of the Canadian division of the United States War Production Board, was at pains to stress, in a public speech here last week, the two-way benefits accruing from the Hyde Park Agreement for mobilizing the resources of the continent and co-ordinating the war production effort of the two counries. Alongside the vast output of the United States Canada's production is comparatively small, but we have Mr. Tucker's word for it that, "man for man Canada's production of the vital materials needed for war exceeds that of the United States." Mr. Tucker emphasized the importance to United States production of the supply of such materials from Canada—including for example a third of the aluminum sheets and parts going into the U.S. construction of aircraft, a proportion which will soon be increased,—and went on to say that war production in both countries was in far greater quantity than it could have been without the linking up of Canada's effort and resources with those of the great Republic.

Consider that many squadrons of our Air Force, to say nothing of Canadians attached to the R.A.F., are taking part in the almost daily bombardment of Germany; that our army overseas is at least as ready as any, with the possible exception of the armies of veterans in North Africa, to lead the invasion of Europe.

Consider that although the Alaska Highway ranks as a great American achievement it would have been a much harder and longer task but for the preliminary work of Canadians; that while a big war project on the other side of the continent has been described in a widely circulated U.S. publication as an American undertaking, it was carried out almost entirely by Canadians.

Consider that Canadian shipyards are to build 140 escort vessels this year and are turning out cargo ships at a rate that compares very well with U.S. construction.

Consider among other items in our war effort that the Victory Loan we are now raising is proportionately about as large as the current U.S. loan. If Canadians feel like permitting a little pride of country to send a shiver down their spines they are not entirely without reason for it.

The Cost-of-Living Index

Life these days is just one trouble after another to a man who, like Mr. Donald Gordon, is bent on doing good works the hard way. In previous letters we have identified a few of his principal troubles. The list lengthens. A lot of people have suspected that the cost of living index did not give a true reflection of the wartime increase in living costs but all that was done about it was the issuing by the price control authorities of a pamphlet in defence of the index.

Many people who concern themselves closely with such tiresome matters believe that the probe which Trade and Commerce Minister MacKinnon, who has jurisdiction over Dominion Bureau of Statistics, has ordered into the compilation of the index on the insistence of labor bodies will result in an upward revision of this pivot of wartime economy. And that, of course, would tilt Mr. Gordon's applecart to quite an angle. It would show in the first place that his price ceilings were more out of line with actualities than they are even now recognized to be, and in the second place it would raise production costs of consumer commodities by necessitating an increase in wage bonuses if not the raising of the wage ceilings themselves.

This is not the only bump that may be in store for the price ceiling. Something has to come out of the McTague inquiry into disturbed labor relations, and one of the things that could conceivably come out of it is a revision of the wage ceiling structure to eliminate discrepancies which are one cause of labor unrest.

James Cagney and Joan Leslie, who take the leading parts in "Yankee Doodle Dandy", Warner Bros. comedy which begins in Toronto this week.

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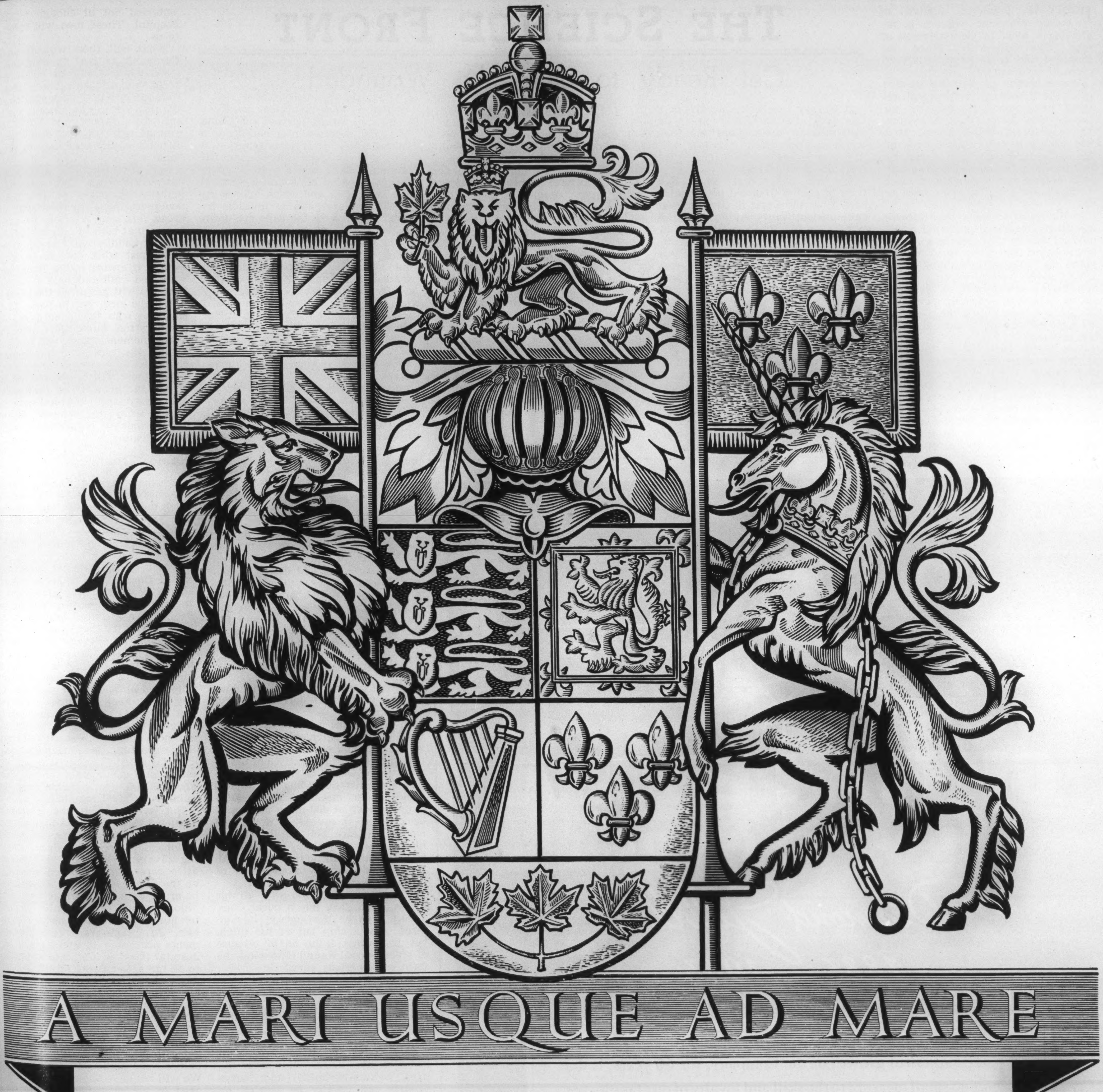
A MARI USQUE AD MARE

"*F*rom sea to sea" our sons have taken up arms against the forces of evil. Many, by now, have crossed other seas, strange and far away. Many are fighting in remote corners of the earth. And in the long hours of loneliness or danger, three things sustain them . . . *Faith* in their cause . . . *Hope* for the future . . . *Love* of their land. ✦ Let us, at home, put our effort behind their faith . . . let us keep their hope burning with our work and thrift . . . let us make our land worthy of their love and pride. ✦ Let us stand united in the purchase of Victory Bonds . . . war bonds, now . . . but bonds of peace when our victorious sons come home again. ✦ Our share in the new Victory Loan will be the measure of our loyalty, not only to our country, but to those countrymen of ours who, day in and day out, are at grips with the foe. Canada calls on us to back their attack by purchasing Victory Bonds to the limit!

A MARI USQUE AD MARE

(From Sea to Sea)

The coat of arms of Canada is a development of the great seal designed shortly after Confederation and approved by royal warrant in 1868. The arms are those of our mother races—the English, Scottish, Irish and French—surmounted by the imperial crown. The crest, just below the crown, is a lion holding in its paw a red maple leaf, symbolic of Canada's sacrifices in the last war. The supporters, to left and right, are the lion and unicorn of the royal arms; the lion upholds the Union Jack, the unicorn the ancient banner of France.

*The motto—***A MARI USQUE AD MARE** *—is an extract from the Latin version of the eighth verse of the 72nd psalm—"He shall have dominion also from sea to sea and from the river unto the ends of the earth."*

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THE SCIENCE FRONT

Get Ready to Save the Wounded!

BY DYSON CARTER

POSTWAR planning, limited to purely economic worries, is neglecting a most tragic aftermath of war. *Our casualties.* When our wounded men come home, what will there be for them?

World leaders are warning us that what the Russian wives and mothers faced must soon be faced by our people. The Great Attack is coming. The casualty lists will lengthen. Medical science is saving more lives on the battle field than ever in history. But precisely because of all the miracles science now can perform, more wounded are going to come back to us.

In the midst of war's frightfulness we can give heartfelt praise for every medical wonder that returns a soldier to his home. But what about *his* adjustments? Scarcely a handful of scientifically trained experts in rehabilitation are capable of planning for the armies of returning men. And we are not even asking their advice. We have not vaguely wondered about this problem.

Now is the time for us to think of the wounded. Less fear, more preparation! The Red Cross and the women's organizations should immediately seek technical advice, draw up a practical course of study, and fit tens of thousands of men and women for the difficult task of leading the casualties back into normal life.

It is easy to grasp how urgent is this task. Pay no attention to the well-meaning "old soldiers" and their tough-guy talk about the last war. This war is absolutely different. The facts are bewildering.

Are you aware that nearly *one-third* of all the wounded now coming back from the worst theatres of war have insignificant physical injuries or none at all? Their wounds are invisible, inside the nerves and brain. It is no longer possible to label these men "mental" cases. And the term "shell shock" has become obsolete. We have a new kind of casualty. So monstrous are the physical strains of sound, glare and concussion in this war; so severe are the demands upon alertness of the senses; so long must men endure battle conditions without rest; that the human body is giving way in unexpected directions.

But let us start with the recruit. Modern civilization has reached such a pitch of tension, without adequate nutritional and other preventative correction being made available to most people, that appalling numbers of men and women who can pass their medical with A-1 are in reality totally unfit. This is no exaggeration. In those few units on this continent that have proper psychological admittance standards, more than four hundred possible recruits out of every thousand are being rejected as mentally or nervously unfit!

Schizophrenia

The dreaded mental disease called schizophrenia is found in one hundred and fifteen draftees per thousand. In the age group 44-55 this figure rises to over twice that number. But it is admitted that examining doctors have no means of discovering many latent mental troubles. If they had, what good would it do? The unavoidable fact is that in this war all recruits with definite "mental" tendencies are being weeded out, and yet the number of non-physical wounds is soaring. (By non-physical we mean wounds which cannot be treated by known surgical methods).

Having "strong nerves" and plenty of "guts" means almost nothing to a soldier today. It is not a question of being able to absorb punishment. It is simply this: which man is going to get the kind of wound a surgeon can look after, and which man is going to get the baffling invisible injury? Right now the odds are down to two to one, in the above order.

The latest discovery regarding nostalgia, or home-sickness reveals what the Medical Corps is coming up against. Many young recruits develop symptoms of schizophrenia, with characteristic depression, carelessness, unreliability and absent-mindedness. But apparently they are well adjusted emotionally. The practical sergeant's verdict is: "This fellow seems bright, and tries hard, but he just isn't a soldier."

But neither is he schizophrenic, according to new studies. He simply has a hitherto unsuspected kind of home-sickness. As everyone knows, regular nostalgia can make the strongest man break down and cry in public. Not so with cryptic (hidden) nostalgia. The sufferer reveals to no one his total immersion in memories of home. This ominous-sounding condition can be quickly cured by simple psychiatric treatment.

Naturally medical science devotes its research to keeping soldiers fit during their training, to the prevention of suffering and death in combat. Meanwhile a vast array of mind and nerve problems are accumulating. Many of these are as easily confused as cryptic nostalgia, and just as easily treated after accurate diagnosis. Others are baffling.

Mind and Nerve Wounds

Here are some examples of actual battle events that left mind-nerve wounds:

In blind panic a sailor dived overboard into a patch of burning oil, which he could easily have avoided; his burns healed perfectly, but his readjustment to life is slow.

A specialist defending an airfield broke under incessant strafing by planes diving at 400 miles an hour—he ran out of cover, sat down and buried his face between his knees, like a very young child; miraculously he went unhit, but he remains a totally disabled casualty as a result of severe nerve damage.

A tank gunner, who saw all his mates killed, flew into a queer Caesar-like rage at the enemy; he suffered only a chip out of his thigh, but he cannot fight again because of an emotional wound that takes the form of imperious fury.

A husky captain, veteran of numberless sorties in the desert, went down during the great El Alamein barrage; he passed into a trance like that of the prisoner in *The Count of Monte Cristo.*

Case books are overflowing with histories like these. Of course the most dramatic mind and nerve wounds can usually be treated by methods familiar to civilian psychiatry. Such cases will not be discharged by the authorities until cured. But there will be legions of wounded not ill enough to stay in hospital. These men will come back to us.

What will their wounds be like? Every bit as real as those of your uncle whose Cambrai bullet wound keeps him awake some nights. Or your father whose back sprains at the slightest strain ever since it was broken by shrapnel at Mons. Real wounds, real pain, real disability, real difficulties in adjusting to life at home.

Only the symptoms will be different, bewildering. One boy will get nightmares like a Frankenstein double-feature. Another will often break off conversation in startled horror that lasts but an instant. Some of their buddies will have days when they must walk out on their jobs, even if it means losing time, just to walk and walk and walk alone. Their brothers will get up in the night and dress and rush out in panic to find someone who once heard the dive-bombers too, but doesn't hear them at the moment. There will be alcohol addicts of a type not common among civilians.

And there will be the saddest type of all, the husband or brother who didn't need much hospital care, who doesn't seem any different, but who has periods of strangeness, sullenness, flashing rage.

Home "Treatment"

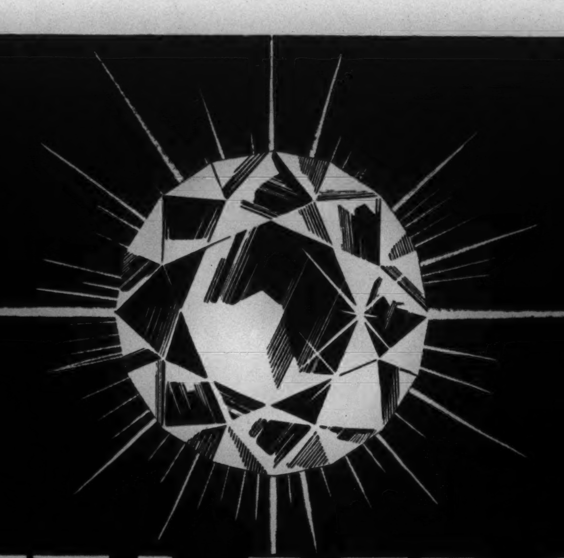
A great many of these casualties will have to get their "treatment" after they come home: right in their families, among their friends and fellow employees. Kindness and sympathy will be ruinous. That is why all scientific information leading to a basic, practical understanding of these mind-and-nerve wounds, should be everywhere given now to the men and women who are staying behind. We will need first aid of this kind right after the Attack.

One type of casualty which we do not need to fear nearly so much in this war as in the last is now haunting many. It is the man hideously deformed or scarred or maimed. Today the surgeon, the physiologist and the chemist are magicians. Sulfa drugs drastically reduce amputations and help burns to heal without scars. Skin grafting is amazingly neat. Plastics repair shattered bones and make stiffened joints move. Safe anesthetics make possible long and painless surgical rebuilding.

But even among the physically wounded there will be a high proportion of nervous and mental complications. Military hospitals are adopting advanced technique in post-operative care. This is based generally on the principle that the patient must be urged back into normal living conditions as swiftly as possible, no matter how severely his injuries restrict him. After the war these developments are going to upset many pet hospital theories. Civilians are going to be far better cared for. It is quite likely that a psychiatrist will attend all future operations just as an anesthetist does today.

We can wait for that sort of thing. We are only backing the Attack. Our troops are carrying it out. They are going to be wounded. When the casualties come home we must be ready. We will not have one trained psychologist to ten thousand patients. The emergency that is coming must be met by a practical training program that will draw in the greatest possible number of civilians.

To keep 'em flying in the south Pacific: thousands of gallons of high octane aviation gasoline roll northward — toward the fighting — along Australia's new North-South Defence Highway. This convoy is bound for an airfield on the northern coast from whence anti-Jap operations begin.



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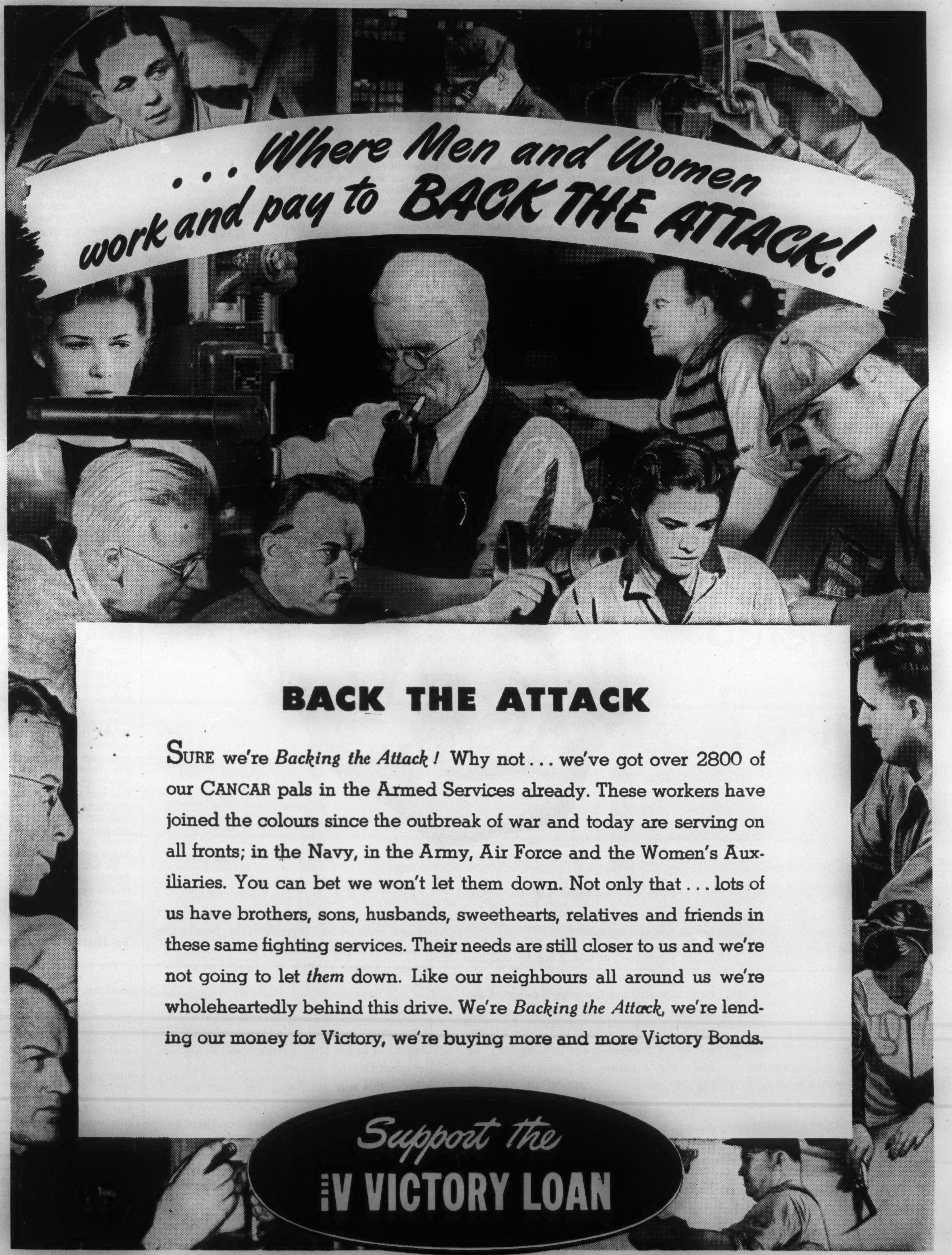
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THE HITLER WAR

Big German Drive In Russia Unlikely This Year

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

THERE is very wide expectancy that the Germans are about to launch another great offensive in Russia. The Soviet press warned last week of "great and stormy events" approaching in a few days. The Germans have let it be known that they are sending Mark VI "Tiger" 52-ton tanks to the eastern front; and they have been using their best fighter models, the Focke-Wulf 190 and Messerschmitt 109G, in Russia for the first time in recent days.

Concentrating hundreds of planes in the Crimea and the Kuban, they have been trying to widen the small bridgehead which they were able to hold through the winter on the Taman Peninsula. Many observers regard this as sure proof that the Germans intend to make another great try for the oil of the Caucasus.

It is true that, from the Nazi point of view, the shrewdest and simplest concept of weakening Soviet offensive power and thus securing their rear so that they can turn their attention to warding off the fast-growing Anglo-American threat in the west, is to choke off Russia's oil supply. That would cripple her agricultural, no less than her industrial and military machines.

But to achieve this means reaching Baku, or at the very least, cutting the Volga shipping artery at Stalingrad. No thrust can be sent 900 miles across the North Caucasus to Baku without covering its flank with a drive to Voronezh and Stalingrad. Thus the set-up is exactly the same as it was last year, except that the Germans already have a toe-hold in the Western Caucasus.

The questions to be decided then, are: have the Germans the strength to repeat this great effort, in which they failed last summer, after the losses they have suffered during the fall and winter, and considering the necessity of facing our invasion threats and growing air attack in the west? Will they risk thrusting out another deep salient in Russia to give the Soviets the chance of another great winter victory?

Towards the end of last winter's disaster, Goebbels wrote some things in *Das Reich* which have a very close bearing on our questions. "Though the situation has now changed in our favor, the pain and anxiety of the winter months must be the companions of the German people also during the coming weeks and months. *No matter whether Spring smiles or Summer tempts us, we have only to think of the Winter which will follow, and which we have to come through without considerable losses.*"

At the same time, the leading German military commentator, General Dietmar, broadcast that "the gains and losses of the campaign since November will weigh the scales of the future course of the war more than any engagement since its beginning." "We have learned a painful lesson... We had to set up a new front line nearer to our supply bases." And in another broadcast he added that "there is still practically no limit to our defence in depth."

These statements I interpret as a recognition that the Russians possess a dangerous advantage in winter, especially against far-extended German units; though there is an implied confidence that the Reichswehr can still hold its own on a shorter front nearer to its supply bases, and even put on successful summer offensives, were it to be "tempted" into doing so.

There are other indications and arguments that Germany has gone over to a defensive strategy in Russia. The spearheads aimed against Moscow from Rzhev and Gzhatsk, maintained at considerable cost all through last year for their value in striking the finishing blow should the Voronezh-Stalingrad offensive succeed in curling up the Volga to outflank Moscow—as Stalin predicted was its purpose—have been given up. And there is a report that three-quarters of a million of the Frenchmen being rounded up for work, presumably in German factories, are actually being put into labor gangs in Central Poland, building fortifications.

Those who believe that Germany will make one more great effort to defeat or decisively weaken Russia put forward the reminder that in 1918 she was able to stage the greatest of all her offensives against us. That was made possible, however, by the fact that she had eliminated her eastern front already, and could concentrate all but half a million men in the west. This is the situation which she hoped to duplicate by her immense effort in Russia last year, while we were still unready to invade.

Questions for Hitler

But is she free, and has she the resources, to repeat the attempt this year? Even allowing for the intense effort which she is making to scrape up manpower all over Europe, is it to be thought that Germany can concentrate as great a force as last year in Russia now that she is imminently menaced by Allied invasion in the Balkans, Italy, France and Norway? Could she supply it on the scale of last year's offensive, after all the equipment losses of the winter and the drop in her arms production caused by RAF raids, the drafting of more able-bodied and skilled men from her factories, and the wider use of alien slave-labor? And could she launch it in time to take full advantage of the summer campaigning season?

The lesson of her great offensives of 1918 and of this war is that it requires about five months to set the stage for a great drive. Five months from mid-March, when she retook Kharkov and brought the Soviet winter offensive to a standstill, brings us to mid-August.

Finally, there is the factor of air support. It simply is not to be believed that with its strength being steadily worn down in violent fighting, and considering the amount of air power necessary to hold the Mediterranean, the fighter strength necessary to cover the Reich from our growing day and night attack, and the air reserve required to throw against our invasion, the Luftwaffe could provide the proper air support for a vast new offensive in Russia.

In fact, Sir Archibald Sinclair, the British Air Minister, stated some weeks ago that the Germans now had no more than a quarter of their fighter strength on the Russian front.

To Hurry Our Landings

The German purpose in talking up another big offensive in the east is identical with the Russian, I believe—though from a different point of view—in its intention to hurry up our landing in the west. (This would be entirely justifiable in the Russians, who have probably not quite forgiven us for not being ready to invade last summer or fall. Perhaps our last chance of establishing cordial relations with Soviet Russia would be lost if we did not land in Europe this summer. But from the tone of Stalin's May Day message it seems that any doubt of this has now been removed from his mind.)

The German purpose—if I am correct in deducing it—would be to bring on our landing at the earliest possible moment, before we are as ready for it as we might like, and while they still have great strength left with which to meet it. After another year of preparation on our part, another year of bombing of Germany, and another Soviet winter offensive, the odds would have shifted heavily against them.

Surely the greatest hope which German strategy can still have is to smash our landings and try to discourage us into a compromise peace, while working might and main to separate us from Russia. It was par-

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Month by month, the avenging peoples of the United Nations are closing in on him. Now that he sees the handwriting on the wall, the German Anti-Christ will do his utmost to drag down all of Europe in a blood-bath grim beyond description.

He shows no mercy to man, woman or child—he knows he can expect none himself. That's why his ferocious cruelty, his murderous blood-lust will be loosed against us in the last desperate, convulsive onslaught of a maniac.

He's cornered at last...but he *still* has most of the continent of Europe for his cage. He *still* has the armed might of the German and Axis-allied forces plus the regimented slave-labour of Europe's whip-lashed millions — and remember, he has a whole nation of fanatical Japs on his side, too.

We are facing the most decisive and terrible hour in history! Battles of appalling savagery lie ahead — and *this* is the crucial time to BACK THE ATTACK with Victory Bonds!

Every Bond you buy now counts *double!* The extra one you can barely afford counts most — for more Victory Bonds mean MORE planes, MORE tanks, MORE shells, MORE corvettes — and MORE victories!

Every Bond you buy will bring our boys home sooner—every dollar you lend your Dominion in her time of need will bring the great Day of Victory closer! So buy MORE—this war isn't won yet—not by any means! The boys over there know that ... show them you're behind them with *every* penny you've got!

Let's hunt down this maniac and destroy him! BACK THE ATTACK!

IV

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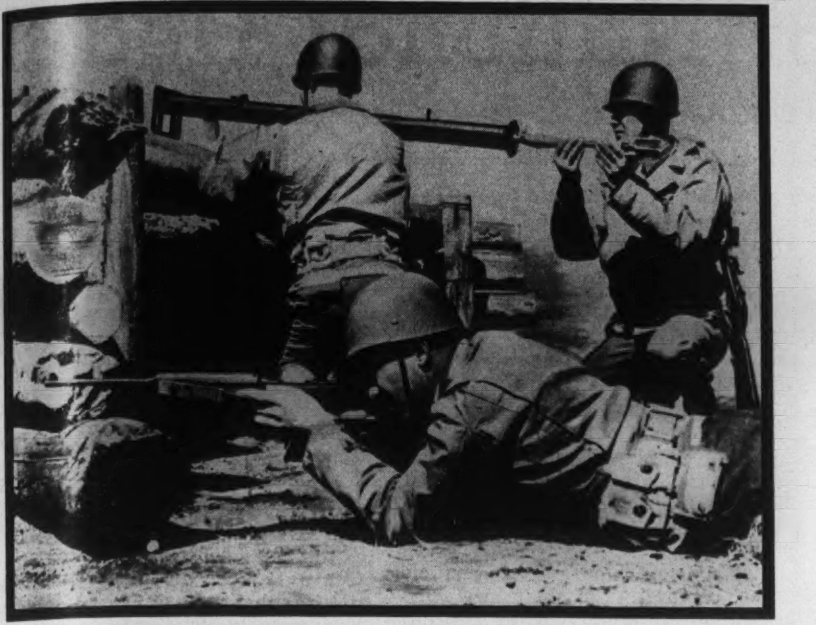
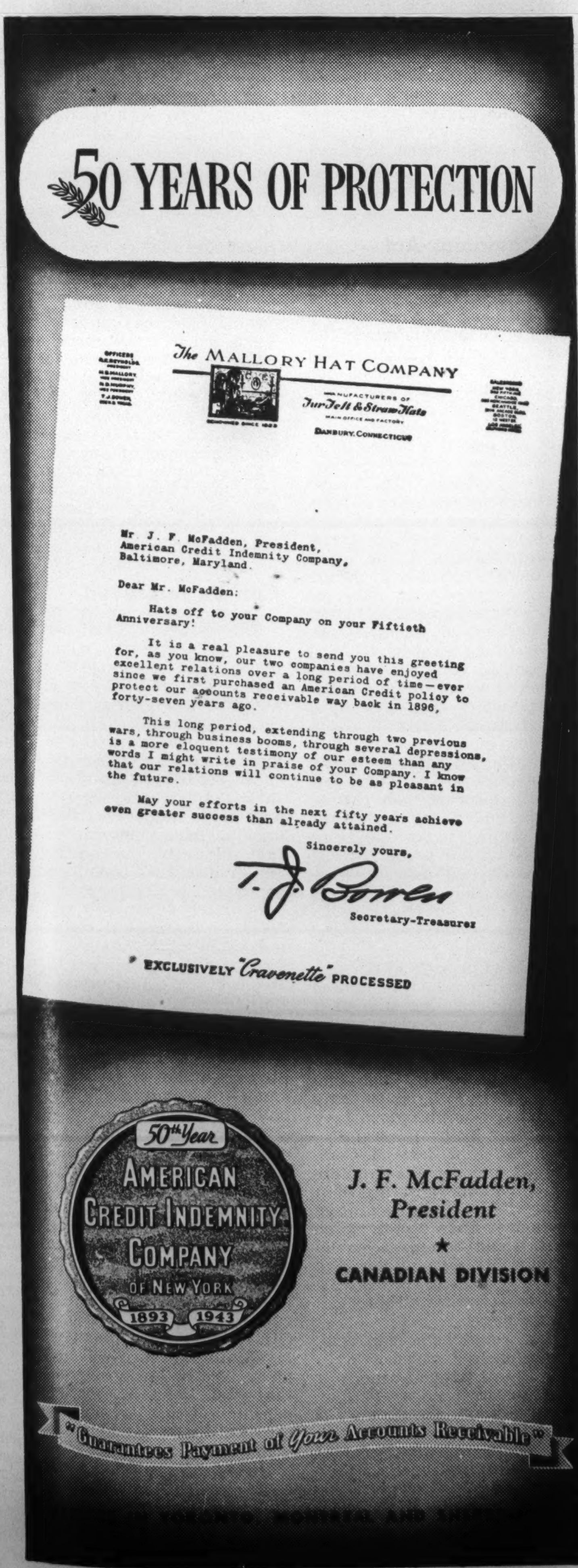


First and only picture released of the famed American "Bazooka" anti-tank weapon, or, to be exact, a model of the weapon. A mortar-like tube being loaded with a three-inch bomb, it is not clear how it is fired.



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ticularly encouraging, therefore, to have Stalin take clear cognizance of this Nazi strategy in his May Day message. Referring repeatedly to Russia's "gallant allies", whom he had entirely failed to mention in his February Order of the Day, he depicted us as now playing our full part in the victory. And he adopted our Casablanca formula of "Unconditional Surrender."

A Russian Offensive?

What course might the fighting in Russia take this summer, then? The affair in the Kuban—if I may say it again without being wearisome—looks to me like a sort of Tunisia, a limited effort by the Germans to cover their sea flank in the Donetz and Crimea, to engage and distract the Russians, and upset any plans they may have for co-ordinating a big offensive with ours in the west.

The Germans have made several sharp attempts to widen the bridgehead, and in particular to drive the Russians away from the heights overlooking Novorossisk. And the Russians will probably put on a drive shortly, as we are doing in Tunisia, to clear the Germans right out.

What other efforts the Russians make this summer will depend not so much on the timetable of the Kuban fighting, as on their progress in improving communications in the territory recaptured during the winter and in building up the necessary supplies for their armies, and their judgment as to how successful we will be in our invasion. They will be anxious, for their own sakes, to strike their blow when it will be most timely, and most embarrassing to the Germans. But unless they believe our landing will be effective they will prefer to wait till winter again, when the hardihood of their troops and their adaptability to conditions, combined with German dread of the cold and the empty spaces, gives them a tactical advantage which they have yet to prove they can assert in summer.

If our landing is only waiting on the conclusion of the Tunisian fighting, then it is nearing apace. General Giraud has predicted that Tunisia will be cleaned up this month, and the American capture of Mateur, strategic key to the northern sector, is a good augury for the fulfilment of this prediction. It is a break in the ring of rugged, fortified hills which enclosed the enemy bridgehead, though it may not have come at quite the place we had expected.

Our Tunisian Strategy

The strategy of our initial attack appears to have been as follows. We opened with a strong drive by the Eighth Army north of Enfidaville, to attract enemy forces to this sector, which he was in any case bound to watch carefully. Then the First Army followed with the main attack in the west. We couldn't have hoped to fool von Arnim very much with this, as it was pretty obvious that the best gateway we possessed to the Tunis plain was at Medjez-el-Bab.

In any case, after taking care of the Eighth Army sector Arnim massed the bulk of his remaining force against General Anderson and held our drive from Medjez by the skin of his teeth—on the very last big hill before the plain, the Jebel bou Aoukaz. We took it, in the middle of last week, and then he retook it by counter-attack.

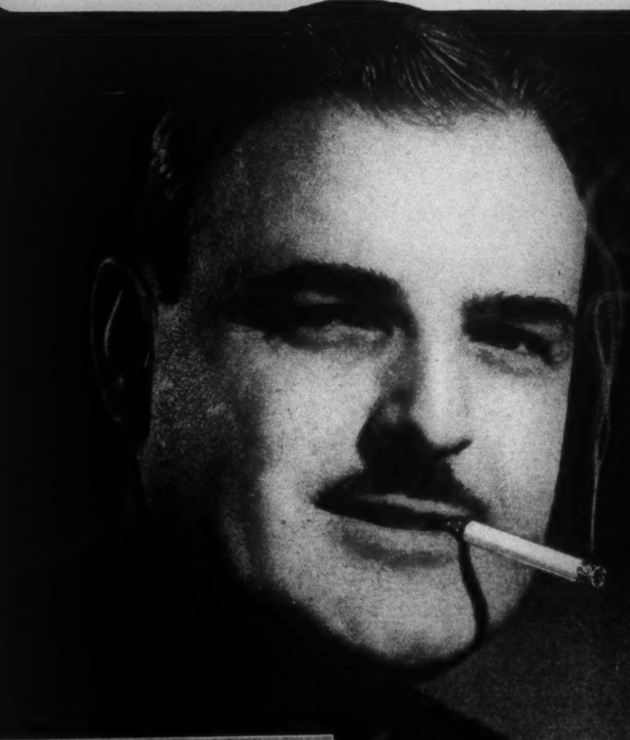
But this stern action on the central sector had taken so much of Arnim's strength that he was unable to hold the northern sector firmly, and according to a *New York Times* correspondent had only one seasoned German division to face against the American Second Corps. This latter appears to consist of the American 1st Armored and 1st Infantry divisions, with the 34th Infantry and the 9th Division in reserve. Arnim apparently counted on the terrain, among the worst along the whole front, and the American lack of battle experience, to hold this sector. His miscalculation cost him Mateur.

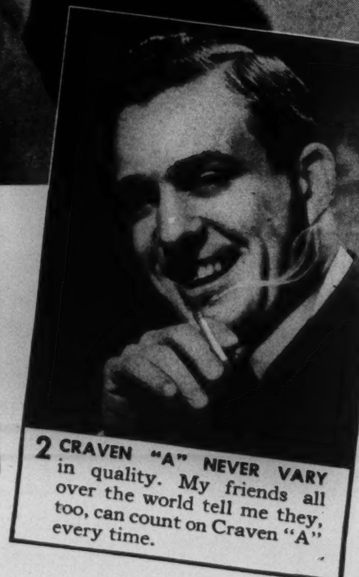
How will we now exploit this gain? Not by swinging northward against Bizerta, but almost certainly by turning south and east against Tebourba and Djedeida, to open the way to Tunis. This open city ought to be much easier to capture than fortified Bizerta, obviously intended by the enemy for one of his last stands, if only to deny us its naval harbor as long as possible.

There is a possibility that while the First Army drives against Tunis from the west, the Eighth Army, whose main strength has been notably held in reserve for some purpose, may be able to swing up the coast road and through Grombalia towards Tunis, so as to encircle the central part of the Axis forces. That would leave still a third part out on the Cape Bon peninsula. Here, as at Bizerta, the enemy has clearly made preparations for a stand: one is to be his Corregidor; the other his Bataan.

There are scarcely any harbors on the Cape Bon peninsula, except for small fishing villages, and anchorages for larger ships only at Hammamet, in the south, Ras Mostefa in the north, and Korbous, on the western side. But there are fine beaches, which the Germans have been using as runways for their transport planes and gliders, and along which numerous small jetties have been built for unloading barges.

Once we had the enemy penned up in Bizerta and the Cape Bon peninsula, and our air power installed in the two big aerodromes at Tunis, we could probably proceed with other ventures such as a landing in Sardinia,





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Dominion Drafts Charter for National Health

BY S. ECKLER

An exciting health program has been proposed by a Dominion governmental committee. The proposals have been made specific and practical in a draft health bill presented to the Parliamentary Social Security Committee.

The bill provides for a comprehensive health insurance system throughout Canada and for an expansion of Canada's public health facilities in order to prevent illness and raise the general health level of Canadians.

NO MORE tuberculosis in twenty-five years, the wiping out of all venereal diseases, the diminution of mental diseases, physical fitness programs for youth, complete health services for every Canadian—all these would be the probable results of a draft health bill that is being sympathetically scrutinized by the House of Commons Social Security Committee in Ottawa. The adoption of this bill would place Canada in the forefront of nations fighting illness and death.

The draft health bill is the result of over a year's painstaking investigations and negotiations by the advisory committee on health insurance. This health insurance committee was set up on February 15, 1942, by the Dominion Government for the purpose of formulating a health insurance plan for Canada. The committee consisted of several governmental officials who were experts in health, actuarial and economic matters. In appreciation of the services of the indefatigable chairman of this advisory committee, Dr. J. J. Heagerty, who is the director of public health services in the federal government, the committee has been popularly dubbed the Heagerty committee.

This Heagerty committee has presented a voluminous report on public health and health insurance to the parliamentary social security committee. The draft health bill is part of this report and incorporates the committee's recommendations in statute form. It must be borne in mind that this draft health bill is not, strictly speaking, a government measure. This bill merely summarizes the proposals of the Heagerty committee as a basis for discussion by the parliamentary social security committee.

Emphasis on Prevention

Throughout the Heagerty report, it is prevention rather than cure of disease that is underlined. The raising of Canada's health level is the basic long run objective of the Heagerty proposals. Tuberculosis, mental diseases and venereal diseases are singled out as the major public scourges. Grants are to be made to those provinces that institute free treatment for these diseases and that embark upon up-to-date disease prevention programs.

Early diagnosis and immediate treatment can eliminate tuberculosis within a generation. Ontario and the prairie provinces have already greatly cut the incidence of tuberculosis with a modern preventive and curative program. The maritimes and Quebec lag far behind because of lack of adequate funds. A national campaign against tuberculosis can materialize only with the financial backing of all Canadians. The health bill ensures that.

During the 1920's the Dominion Government made grants to the provinces totalling 100 thousand to 200 thousand dollars a year for the prevention and cure of venereal diseases. The depression stopped these grants. There is unanimity amongst all experts that the favorable results achieved from these grants were out of all proportion to their size. The health bill recommends the resumption of the venereal disease prevention program. In the field of public health, the treatment of mental disease is the most costly. A nationally-financed program is essential for adequate mental health care in the less prosperous provinces. The health bill guarantees that.

Grants-in-aid to the provinces are also provided for general public health services, professional training of health personnel, public health investigation and physical fitness programs. These grants are designed to guarantee a high standard of public health throughout the Dominion and to spread the gospel of physical fitness for youth.

Model Provincial Act

The heart of the draft health bill is the model provincial health insurance act appended as a schedule to the health bill. Each province that passes and operates a health insurance act that is in substantial conformity with the letter and spirit of the model act will receive a grant from the Dominion Government.

Health insurance is a means of assuring health care to everyone covered by its provisions. The health care must be given as a right to every insured regardless of his means. Generally, the insured makes a contribution toward the cost of the health services. Certain avenues of health care, such as tuberculosis, maternal and child health, venereal diseases, may be amenable to specialized attacks via institutions, special clinics and propaganda. They then become part of a public health program. But such public health measures must be considered as one aspect of health insurance and must be closely connected with the appropriate health insurance institution. The model provincial health insurance act can be most clearly understood under the following headings:—coverage, benefits and financial provisions.

It is proposed that medical, surgical, obstetrical, dental, pharmaceutical, hospital and nursing benefits be given to every man, woman and child resident in the province. Due to the shortage of dentists in Canada, the dental benefits would be limited at first to children. All the other health benefits will be complete in scope. This is the most vital recommendation of the entire health bill. Everyone is to be covered and complete health care is to be given. Only two other countries in the world have such far-reaching health programs,—the U.S.S.R. and New Zealand. Complete coverage and benefits are fundamental to the full flowering of a modern preventive and curative health technique. Each doctor, nurse and dentist would become a public health practitioner striving to keep down the illness rate amongst his patients, and free to utilize all the modern health methods.

In the past, some medical associations have expressed themselves in favor of limiting health insurance to those people earning under 1800 or 2400 dollars a year. The Dominion Government, in deference to provincial rights, would probably agree to a provincial health insurance act that imposed such a limit. However, the Heagerty committee and the cabinet representative on the social security committee, the Honorable Ian A. Mackenzie, have strongly endorsed the principle of no income limit.

The financial provisions of th model health insurance act are unduly complicated. The over-all picture is straightforward enough. O a total estimated annual cost for Canada of 256 million dollars, the beneficiary contributors would pay 101 million dollars, employers 24 millions and the Dominion and provincial governments 131 millions. However, the methods proposed for distributing the cost amongst various beneficiary contributors and the employers will probably cause an administrative headache.

Contributions

The Heagerty committee attempted to relate roughly the contributions to the benefits. Every insured employee would contribute a certain percentage of his wages. But this percentage would not be the same for all employees. Its amount would depend upon the number of adult dependents of the employee. For example, it is suggested that an employee with no adult dependents should contribute 3% of wages, an employee with one adult dependent 3.7% of wages, and higher percentages for employees with more than one adult dependent. Similarly, the insured who work for themselves are to contribute an amount depending on their means and income and the number, if any, of their adult dependents.

In addition, no beneficiary contributor is to pay more than a certain maximum, which varies with the number of adult dependents. The cost of health care has been estimated to be $26 per adult person per year. The maximum contribution for a beneficiary contributor without adult dependents would then be $26, and for a contributor with dependents it would be $26 plus $26 for each adult dependent. The employer contributes for each employee the difference, if any, between the 3% employee contribution and the maximum employee contribution of $26. So that the employer contribution is also an awkwardly determined variable contribution.

Can Be Improved

This difficult contribution system can be drastically simplified and made more equitable without disturbing the over-all cost distribution amongst beneficiaries, employers and the Government. All social insurances involve a pooling of risks. A married employee is entitled to greater unemployment insurance benefits than a single one. Yet the married and single employees make the same unemployment insurance contribution. Similarly, the contributions for health insurance benefits should not be related to the number of dependents. Each beneficiary could pay a fixed percentage of his income. A maximum contribution greater than $26 could be established to preserve the over-all contributions of beneficiaries. The employers as a group contribute a comparatively small amount. This amount could be distributed very expeditiously amongst all the employers on the basis of a small fixed percentage of total payroll.

The draft health bill is concerned only with the provision of health care and public health facilities. As such, it is remarkably complete and should have the enthusiastic support of every Canadian. Nevertheless, it is quite necessary to compensate the worker in the factory or the farm for the earnings lost while sick or undergoing treatment for tuberculosis or other major diseases. Otherwise, the treatment will be delayed and the cure will not be complete. The Heagerty committee urges that cash sickness benefits to compensate for lost earnings should be provided by the Canadian Unemployment Insurance Commission rather than by the projected health insurance system. Whichever administrative unit provides the cash sickness benefit, it is a *sine qua non* of a successful health program for Canada.

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THE LONDON LETTER

The Canadians Show the Home Guard

BY P. O'D.

LAST Sunday I spent very pleasantly—and I trust usefully—sitting on a hillside in the Downs (oh, just "somewhere"), watching a demonstration put on by the local Canadian Division for the benefit of the Home Guard. There were some four thousand and more of us, but there was only one verdict about the demonstration, that it was a "grand show—not 'alf!"

One of the amiable and admirable characteristics of the Canadians, which has helped to make them nearly the most popular troops in this country, has been the willingness, the zest in fact, with which they have thrown themselves into local activities, whether it is teaching the Home Guard some of the newest developments of modern war, or helping the farmers of the neighborhood to get in their crops. And they have done it all as if they liked doing it.

This particular demonstration was concerned with German infantry tactics, the very latest methods of the Hun, as learned from German textbooks, from prisoners, and from the experiences of British troops who have met them. From the hillside we watched spell-bound, while a "German" platoon, complete to the last detail of "uniform" and equipment, went into the attack and later was shown in defence in the gorse-dotted valley below. It formed a perfect amphitheatre.

Both defence and attack were conducted with "live," as is the impressive modern habit with training ammunition. It certainly gives a zip to things. There was no lack of realistic and dramatic effect as the various sections came into the attack, or retreated to alternative positions in defence, with the machine-guns ripping viciously through the open spaces between them, and the mortars tossing their projectiles high over their heads. But with "smoke" and "thunder-flash" instead of high explosive. That was the one concession to safety and make-believe.

It may well be—and it is devoutly to be hoped—that no Home Guard will ever see a German platoon in action among those lovely downland hills and valleys, now all green and golden with the blossoms of the gorse. But no one can say that it is impossible, not in these days of airborne warfare.

The sight of those blue-grey "uniforms" and those blackened steel helmets advancing up the line of their own fire, or retreating under its cover, is one that few members of that large gathering are likely to forget. It made a lot of rather horrible possibilities seem very real, and was in that and other ways valuable experience. The merit of the Canadians is that they could see its psychological possibilities. They have a habit of putting imagination into such matters.

The Aircraft Firms

There is something very disquieting about the business of taking over aircraft firms in this country. Sir Stafford Cripps has been Minister of Aircraft Production for a little over four months, and in that time he has taken over the control of Fairey Aviation Company, Short Brothers (the people who make the Short Stirling bomber), and now General Aircraft. Sir Stafford certainly cannot be accused of letting the grass grow in the middle of his road. But were things really so bad as all this?

In addition, here is Lord Sempill getting up in the House of Lords and making serious charges about the Society of British Aircraft Constructors as forming a "charmed circle of the elect" with a practical stranglehold on production. And yet there are only 18 firms in the Society, and some 225 outside it.

Lord Sempill furthermore insists that any failure in production on the part of General Aircraft was due, not to the negligence or blunders of the management, but to emphatic orders from the Ministry, in complete disregard of the advice of the company. This is a serious charge, and Lord Sempill is not the kind of man to make it lightly. He has for many years been interested in flying, from almost every angle, and he is himself an airman.

If these changes had been made early on in the intensified effort to force production and meet the ominous Nazi threat from the air, people would not be so surprised. But now, after nearly four years of what looks on the surface like great accomplishment, there is little wonder that the public feels mystified and depressed about it. If these famous firms of aircraft manufacturers had been doing so badly, they should obviously have been "purged" long ago. If they have not been doing badly—well, what is back of it all?

Plight of the Rich

In these days, when hardly anyone is so small in income that he can hope to escape the earnest attentions of the tax-collector, there is for the more modest contributors a sort of grim pleasure in seeing how heavily the inexorable hand of the Treasury bears down on the backs of the very rich. Soap-box orators who have been shouting these many years for the despoiling of the plutocrats, should rest content. It is being attended to.

When Sir Philip Sassoon, millionaire, politician, art-collector, and friend of Royalty, died three or four years ago, he left one of his estates to a favorite cousin, with an income to keep it up—a matter of £11,000 a year. Not a great strain on such an income as his at that time, but Sir Philip, in the kindness of his heart, had added that the annuity was to be "tax-free." He had not foreseen the astronomical heights to which income-tax was to climb.

At present rates of income-tax a gross annual revenue of £312,750 is necessary in order to produce a net income of £11,000. And to provide a gross revenue of such really gross proportions, a capital sum of about £10,500,000 would be required. "Which is absurd," as they used to say in the old geometry books. Rich as Sir Philip was, the money simply isn't there—or anything approaching that vast sum. The Treasury with its death-duties had already seen to that.

The whole affair was thrashed out in the courts last week—not for the first time—at the instance of Lady Cholmondeley, Sir Philip's sister, who was to inherit the residue of his estate, presumably the bulk of it. The decision of the Court of Appeal was that the annuity must be paid "tax-free," or as nearly as can be managed. This should settle the question of a residue. There won't be any.

Other cases of these "tax-free" legacies and endowments have occurred, though none of this size. It is a further reminder, if one were needed, of the smallness of even the largest incomes by the time the tax-collectors have got through with them.

Cardinal Hinsley

The Pontifical High Mass which was celebrated at Westminster Cathedral for the repose of the soul of Cardinal Hinsley was, as might be expected, a most vivid and impressive ceremonial. A cardinal is a Prince of the Church, and through the centuries the Church of Rome has built up for the requiem services of its spiritual leaders a traditional observance, which is unsurpassable for sombre magnificence and beauty—even to those outside the fold who look on it merely as spectacle.

All this may be taken for granted, and I have no intention of attempting a description of that august scene. But there was one feature of it that seems to me of special significance and interest, and that was the presence in the congregation of a whole row of Anglican dignitaries, headed by the Bishops of Gloucester and Chichester.

This may surely be regarded as striking evidence of the great and beneficent influence of the late Cardinal in bringing the Church of Rome in this country into friendly contact and co-operation with other churches, both Established and Nonconformist. It is not the least of his immense contributions to his own church, and to the cause of religion generally.

Cardinal Hinsley was in certain respects not so impressive a personality as some of his predecessors in the See of Westminster. He was, for instance, not so great a scholar as Wiseman or so dominating a figure as Manning. But he had a quality of radiant goodness and sincerity that was irresistible, a warmth of sympathy that embraced all men of good will, whatever their race or creed.

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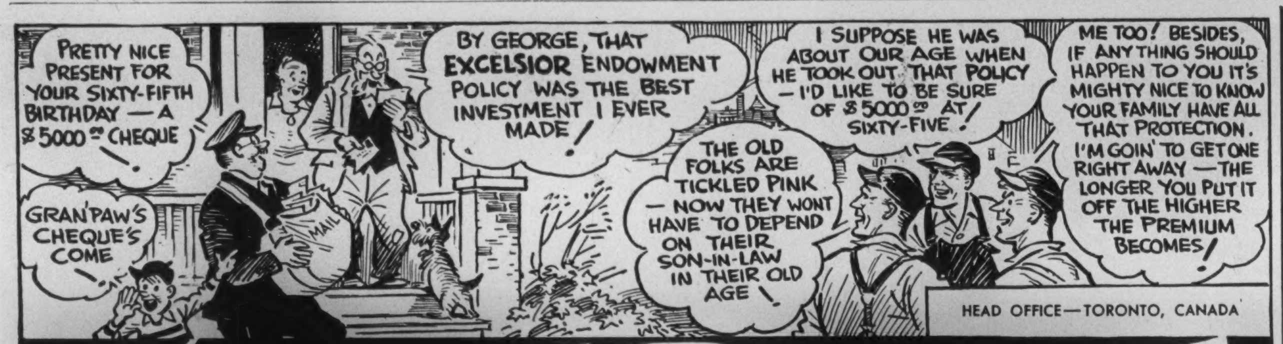
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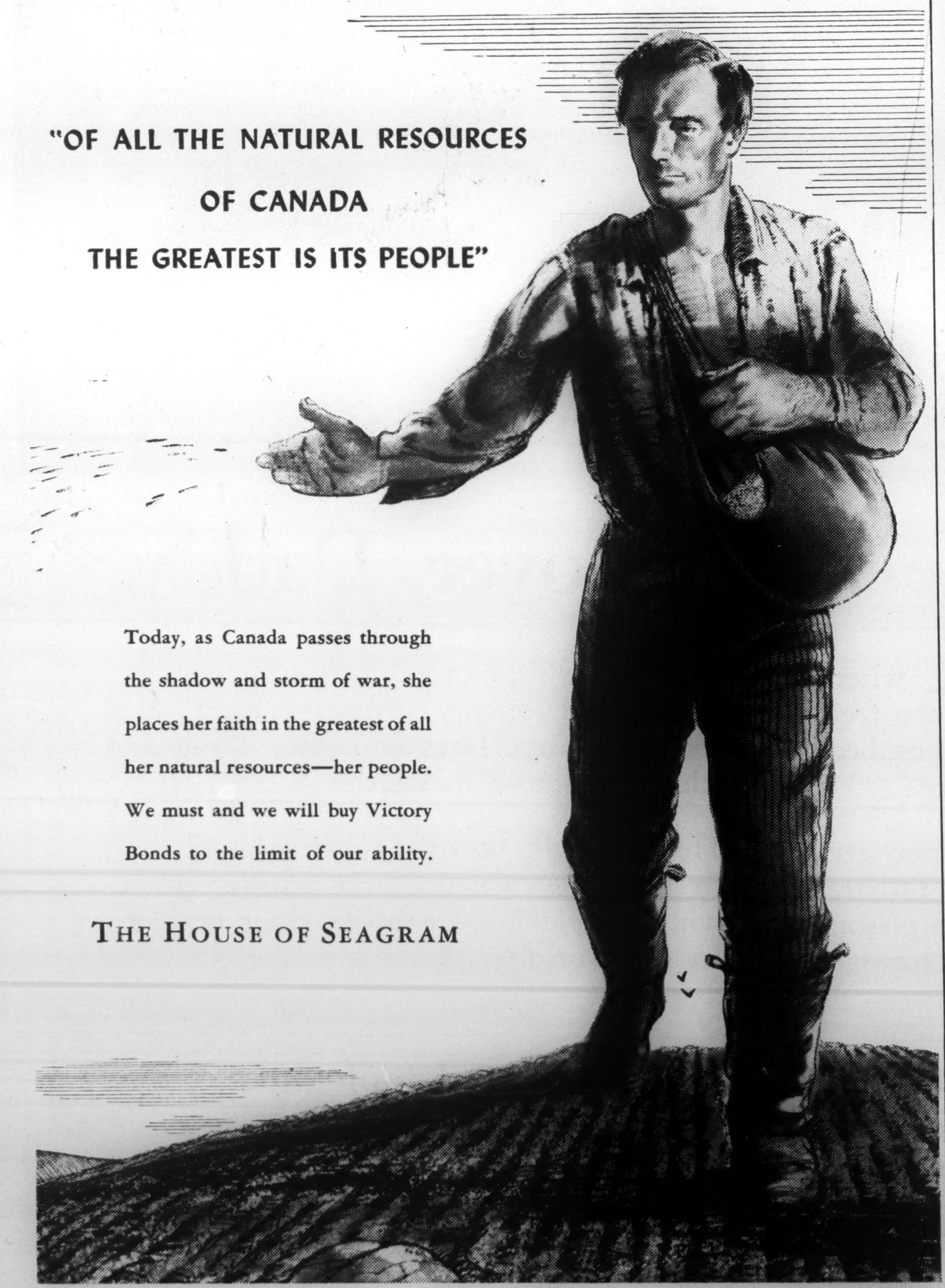

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CANADA OVERSEAS

Victory From the Air?

BY L. S. B. SHAPIRO

DESPITE the convictions often expressed by Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Harris, C-in-C Bomber Command, that we can defeat Germany by air bombardment, most military observers have accepted it as an axiom that air bombardment is at best only preparation for the invasion of the continent by our land armies. Indeed, those few observers who in the past expressed the theory that we can bomb Germany into a pulp have been accused of being anti-Second Fronters, of having anti-Soviet bias, and of being impractical dreamers.

However, the bombing offensive against Germany now being carried through with terrifying thoroughness is causing many orthodox military minds to reconsider their theories.

Some of our best observers are now inclining toward the notion that air bombardment can defeat Germany; at least, it can so batter and demoralize the nation that our land forces will come up against a hollow shell when the showdown comes on the battlefield of western Europe.

THE principal argument against Sir Arthur Harris's bomber theory has been the experience of England under fire in 1940 and 1941. This country was not knocked out by Goering's all-out offensive. Our munitions industry was not seriously curtailed. Our morale was in fact stiffened by the common ordeal. And, it is added, the area under fire was much more concentrated than German targets sprawling over a vast area.

There are answers to this. In the first place, Goering never released on England the weight of bombs we are hurling on Germany almost every night. A dozen cities in Germany have suffered many times the total weight of bombs which fell on London during the entire period of its ordeal. The R.A.F. has not particularly concentrated on Berlin; yet neutral observers recently arrived in London from Berlin say that the German capital is in much worse shape than this city.

Aerial reconnaissance of Essen shows that the Krupp works have been mauled far more viciously than England's decentralized armament factories. Damage to Duisberg, Cologne, Hamburg, Dusseldorf and Rostock has been infinitely greater than anything suffered by Coventry.

In short, for purposes of assessing damage, our offensive against Germany cannot be compared with the 1940-41 attempt to knock out Britain. Although Germany is a much wider target and the distances we have to travel much longer, our superiority in quantity and quality of aircraft has enabled us to concentrate our raids much more effectively than the Luftwaffe in its hey-day.

THERE are two separate replies to the argument that German bombing stiffened British morale, both showing, I think, that it does not follow that British bombing must stiffen German morale.

The first reply is that the Luftwaffe campaign in 1940-41 came close—I do not say how close—to sapping the strength of the British people to resist. The estimates are still secret, but I believe it is pretty well accepted in Britain that had the Luftwaffe been able to increase its pressure for another month, this country might have been prostrate. The noblest of peoples can only take so much. When water, electricity, transportation, food, sleep and sanitation are denied a population, it cannot carry on indefinitely. The most buoyant of Britishers now admits that he could not have taken bombardment for very much longer.

The second reply is that the British had a psychological advantage over the Germans. The British were fortified in their ordeal by the confident expectation that they were building up their air strength, that planes were on their way from America in increasing numbers, that pilots were streaming from the Commonwealth plan, that one day they would break the German offensive, attain equality, then superiority, then revenge. They were always conscious of the fact that they were caught unprepared and were building up.

The German people have no such psychological stiffener. If they are suffering severely now, they can look forward only to an intensification of their ordeal. They have seen their day of air superiority give way to an unending nightfall in which the British clearly rule the skies. They know our United Nations resources are vastly superior to their own. They must realize in their deepest heart that the raids must get worse, that there is no hope of rescue or respite until the war ends.

THESE considerations plus the prospect that a huge American air force will in the not far distant future double the weight of bombs dropped on Germany have convinced many observers that Germany can and will be beaten by the air offensive. The squeals now being heard over every German radio station make it clear that the German people cannot take it indefinitely. We are prepared to hand it out indefinitely and in vastly increased portions.

Histories of the 1914-18 war reveal how greatly German home morale contributed to the defeat of her armies on the western front. It is not too much to expect that once our land armies have broken through the crust of von Rundstedt's magnificent defence system in western Europe, we will find behind it a nation defeated by air bombardment.

In this respect, the nightly hammering we are giving Germany may be regarded as an important part—perhaps the most important part—of a grand offensive against the Nazi fortress of Europe. Historians of the future may well render the judgment that bomber warfare was the decisive factor in the defeat of Germany.

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Worker With Disability Makes Fine Employee

BY ANNE FROMER

Wartime labor shortages have given workers with disabilities — the blind, the deaf, the crippled—an opportunity to prove they can do many jobs and do them well—provided they are properly placed.

Experience gained in this field by employers, by institutions responsible for placements, by the disabled themselves, is today being closely studied by federal authorities. From it will emerge the post-war measures for the rehabilitation of the thousands of returned men classified as "special war casualties".

THE Nazis did not know, when they put to death in cold blood great numbers of the halt, the disabled and the blind among their own people to "increase the efficiency" of the nation for total war, that they were destroying some of the best material for waging that war.

Canada has learned this, has reason to be grateful for the contribution in planes and tanks and guns turned out for her fit men on the fighting fronts by "home front" men and women with no eyes, with one arm or leg, with no hearing, with permanently impaired health.

The job that these handicapped Canadians are doing is of double significance, and probably its more important aspect is not their immediate usefulness, but the fact that they are laying the foundation, by setting precedents and making preparations, for a normal, happy, self-supporting life for those very fighting men, now fit, who will return, maimed, to civilian existence.

For the men who head the organizations planning the future for Canada's war casualties are realistic men, not afraid to face facts. To say they are sympathetic is to use that word's basic meaning for many themselves bear the disability they work to overcome in others.

They know that a certain number of fighting men, mathematically predictable, will return from the wars as permanent casualties, and the machinery to equip them for peace is even now in operation.

It has to be a "going concern" because the rehabilitation of men with more or less permanent physical impairment is not a problem to be faced en masse at the end of the war, but a continuous process to be kept in operation to handle such casualties as they are repatriated during the course of the fighting.

Mainspring

Mainspring of the machinery for rebuilding these men is the government's subcommittee on special casualties under the Hon. Ian Mackenzie's committee on demobilization and reestablishment. This body not only initiates measures, but coordinates the activities of the three major organizations concerned with the immediate and future welfare of disabled persons, civilian and military. These are the Canadian National Institute for the Blind; the National Society for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing, and the division for handicapped workers of National Selective Service.

Chief aim of Mr. Mackenzie and his planners is to revolutionize both the system of caring for the maimed and the attitude of the victims as well as of their fellow citizens towards such persons.

"There has already been much change in this whole field," said Mr. Mackenzie, "patients who are sufficiently recovered to engage in an occupation should be encouraged to accept remunerative employment . . . so as to avoid the degeneration of 'hospital occupations' into permanently sheltered employment and the production of articles of doubtful value.

"Steps are being taken to ensure continuity and coordination in the physiotherapeutic and occupational therapeutic measures adopted in the functional training, vocational guidance, vocational training and ultimate specialized placement of disabled ex-service men."

No Concessions

They are more than realistic, these planners—they are tough. They deliberately set themselves and the disabled men and women for whom they work untiringly to compete with "whole" workers, to meet the challenge of employers, who demand efficiency above all else, with efficiency plus. Their watchword is "No charity—no concessions."

Nevertheless, most employers do feel, when first they consent to "give a trial" to a handicapped man or woman in a job usually considered as calling for all a worker's faculties, that they are "making a concession". . . . But not for long.

There is the case of a blind man given a trial in a war plant through the efforts of the placement division of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind. The institute insists that the workers it sponsors must attain equal production with sighted workers in the same time it takes the latter class.

The blind worker, whose job was to shape tubing on a complicated jig, not only equalled his fellow "benders" after the second day, but was ahead of their average within a week and was placed in the wage class of "special producers".

That company's personnel manager telephoned the institute: "I can use as many workers of this man's calibre as you have," he said. The placement of blind workers, the story of how they have attained an almost unbelievable acceptance among a wide variety of essential industries, is largely the saga of the personal courage of one man, himself blind.

Process of Placement

L. J. Williamson has "seen" more of Canada than almost any other Canadian. Alone, he is travelling from coast to coast, organizing local placement bureaus in scores of towns, proving—literally showing—employers that there are hundreds of vital jobs a sightless man can fill as efficiently, if not more efficiently, than a sighted worker.

Visiting a factory, Mr. Williamson or an assistant will discuss with the manager the possibility of taking on one or more blind workers. The manager, usually sympathetic, at any rate in theory, to the idea, takes the placement officer through the plant, explaining the type and function of various machines. When he reaches one that the officer believes, from its description, is capable of being operated by a blind person, he will casually wonder aloud "if he could run it."

And when the sightless officer, after running capable hands over the machine, puts it into operation and deftly turns out its product, the manager, often quite astonished, is three-quarters "sold" on the idea.

Next day, a suitable blind worker reports at the plant with the placement officer, is "introduced" to the machine, told where not to place his or her hands, has the operation and safety devices explained.

The worker is checked up on by the placement officer for two or three weeks, and, if satisfactory to the employer, is then—and only then, listed as yet another "placement".

Should a worker prove unsuitable, Mr. Williamson does not admit defeat. Another candidate is tried, or the first one shifted to another machine. For Mr. Williamson submits that the blind vary in capability and adaptation as do normal persons, "in the same way that not all red-headed people are good cooks".

Blind workers, producing as efficiently as their fellows, expect and receive the same pay. "Give a blind person employment", says Mr. Williamson, "place him where he can be self-supporting and independent, and blindness is not a tragedy, but only a slight handicap."

Already in Ontario more than 100 blind persons have been employed in mechanical industries, three fourths of them in essential war work. The list of their trades reads like a full roster of mechanics' skills, including assembling bomber parts, gauge inspections, punch press operation,

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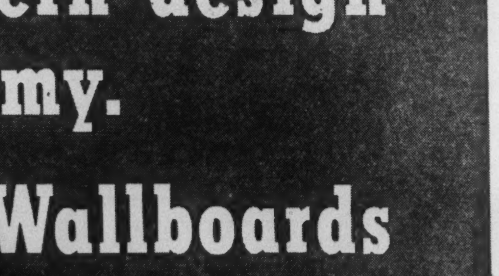

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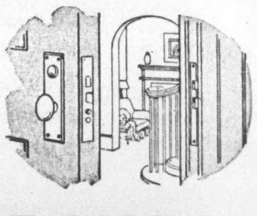

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One of the points stressed by the institute placement officers is that blind workers, far from being more liable to accidents, seem to be virtually immune to them.

A special section of the Workmen's Compensation Act, passed in 1931 to deal with claims arising out of injury to blind workers, has remained for 13 years virtually uninvoked—there has never been a lost-time claim under it.

Wonderful Record

Col. W. S. Woods, deputy minister of Pensions and National Health, points out that an international electrical company, from a study of accidents in its plants over two years found that accidents among the handicapped were "appreciably lower" than among those not handicapped. It was found that resignations, absences due to sickness, and discharges for cause were seven to eight per cent higher among the fit than among the disabled; that there were six per cent fewer accidents among disabled workers. Or in other words, the loss to the industry from all causes was 13 per cent higher among the fit employees than among the disabled.

"The Ford Motor company employs more than 10,000 physically handicapped workers, and boasts the lowest compensation insurance rate in the automotive industry."

In other characteristics which make for efficiency and uninterrupted production, too, the record of the disabled workers is excellent. The institute recently received a report from a Toronto firm which employs two blind girls, stating that on a morning when a late spring sleet storm had covered the streets with glassy ice and disrupted traffic, and 22 workers could not get to work and many more were late, their two blind employees punched in on time—as usual.

Problems of the Deaf

The matter of deafness is less in intensity, perhaps, but greater in volume. For only one Canadian in 1,000 is blind, but more than one in 50—a total of a quarter of a million persons—suffers from deafness to a greater or less degree.

Their problems are the special care of E. B. Lally, who has long been the friend of the hard of hearing as vocational guidance director of the Ontario School for the Deaf, which has more than 6,000 graduates.

"There was a time", said Mr. Lally, "when we had to campaign ceaselessly to make employers—and the public—realize that deaf persons were ordinary, intelligent human beings. Today, whether it is because the campaign has had its effect or because of the manpower shortage, we seem to be operating an employment bureau rather than a placement service. The employers come to us for experienced deaf workers, and once they see their efficiency, the deaf have no difficulty in obtaining jobs with such firms.

"Deafness is a social rather than an industrial handicap, in most cases," maintained Mr. Lally. There are more than 30,000 types of job that a deaf person can do as well as the next man—some of them better than hearing persons—and only a handful of occupations that they should not engage in, such as those where good hearing is needed as protection against accidents—where trucks or other vehicles run along the aisles or overhead cranes are used.

"On the other hand, deaf workers have a distinct advantage in certain types of employment—in excessively noisy factories. We were especially asked to supply two deaf women for a certain munitions plant where guns are tested. They were needed to 'pass the ammunition', since normal women could not stand the strain."

Deaf Must Be Trained

Although the demand is great, elaborate care is taken in placing deaf workers. Mr. Lally insists that the man or woman must be trained to fit the job before he or she is allowed to report for work. Part of the training and readjustment process is in the hands of Dr. G. A. Fee, a young physician who because he is himself partially deaf, understands the problems of handicapped youth.

Another official whose understanding of disability is a real and personal one is J. W. Weir, National Selective Service officer in charge of placing handicapped workers. Mr. Weir lost an arm in the last war.

Through his offices in Toronto pass every day an average of 40 to 50 would-be workers with physical disabilities. All the employable ones are placed almost immediately. Officials take a sorrowful pride in the fact that a certain proportion of the applicants have to be turned down—they are men and women so physically impaired that it is obvious—even to themselves probably—that they cannot work. But in the spirit of patriotism they come to offer themselves for their country's service.

Among the persons placed in useful war jobs by Mr. Weir's office are men with one arm—in a few cases, without either arm—legless men and scores with one leg, men suffering from epilepsy, from hernia and non-operable tumors, from empyaema, men crippled by paralysis and arthritis.

They are truck drivers, construction workers, painters, shipbuilding laborers, and a score of other essential trades. More than half of them are veterans, of this war or the last. These men, who have adjusted themselves to useful occupations and normal life despite handicaps, are examples of the solution which awaits the homecoming of maimed heroes from the fighting fronts.

For Canada will not let victory of the allies bring defeat to thousands of men who have given part of their lives, part of themselves, to make that victory possible.

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FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

Property Has Rights, Even for Ukrainians

BY B. K. SANDWELL

DURING the first two years of the war, when, as Mr. A. P. Herbert put it recently, "we could have done, boys, with a Second Front" but Russia was not prepared to give us one, the Government of Canada, acting under wartime powers conferred upon it by the War Measures Act, declared the Ukrainian Labor Farmer Temple Association an unlawful organization and placed it under the ban, along with a number of other organizations. This action was not taken against the Association as an enemy alien body, for the Ukrainians, so far as they are not naturalized into Canadian citizenship, are Russians, and Russia was not then and has not been at war with Canada or the British Empire. It was taken against the Association as being likely to be a source of aid and comfort to the enemy and to impede the war effort of Canada.

The Communist party was at that time quite frankly opposed to Canada's participation in the war, and its organs and speakers had, for example, suddenly reversed themselves and begun to support Mayor Houde and Mr. Duplessis in their attempt to stir up opposition to the war in Quebec. The theory upon which the U.L.F.T.A. was banned was that it was being used for anti-war propaganda by the Communist party. So far as the published expressions of the Association's periodicals go there seems to be no basis for this belief; the officers of the Association appear to have striven to regard the situation from a Canadian standpoint and to bear in mind that Canada was at war with Germany and the duty of loyal Canadians was to support that war even though their country of origin might be on friendly terms with Germany. But it was impossible to deny that in individual cases some members of an association having hundreds of branches, and maintaining very close relations with its country of origin, might have expressed views favorable to the country with which Russia had then a non-aggression pact.

Real Estate Problem

Of all the list of banned organizations, the U.L.F.T.A. is the only one which at the time of banning possessed any considerable quantity of real estate. This raised a grave problem, for the owner, being an illegal body, could no longer occupy, administer, maintain or finance this property; and much of it was subject to mortgages on which interest had to be paid.

Ignoring the fact that the banning of this association was strictly temporary—since the authority under which it was banned would expire with the termination of the wartime powers conferred by the War Measures Act, and the association would then again become perfectly legal—the R.C.M.P., acting under the instructions of somebody who should presumably have been the Custodian of Alien Enemy Property except for the fact that this was not alien enemy property, proceeded to solve the problem by seeking another owner for the real estate. They put the property, consisting in the main of halls and meeting places in a hundred or more Canadian cities, towns and villages, in the hands of local real estate agents with instructions to offer it for sale or for rent.

The owner association was of course powerless to take any action in the matter; and its officers, as individuals, were at first so terrorized by the prospect of being interned that they did not dare to voice a protest. When they began to pull themselves together and to consult lawyers who, not being members of any banned society, had no reason to fear internment, they found that several of their finest properties had already been disposed of for relatively insignificant sums, and nearly always to the rival Ukrainian society to which the U.L.F.T.A. was most bitterly opposed. Into the question of the political leanings of this society it is not necessary to examine at the moment; it is not germane to the argument. Suffice it to say that the relations of the two organizations are much less amicable than those of the Orange Order and the Ancient Order of Hibernians, to take a parallel with which most Canadians are fairly familiar.

It appears likely that when the very dangerous nature of this proceeding—the outright sale of prop-

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erties of which they were merely the temporary custodians — was drawn to the attention of the Ottawa authorities, whoever they were, they decided to abandon it, for it is understood that no sales have taken place since that time. The situation remains, however, that a number of the association's most important properties are in the actual ownership of other parties, usually other Ukrainian organization, and many more are under lease to this other organization or some entirely non-Ukrainian body.

Entry of Russia

With the entry of Russia into the war against Germany, of course, all hostility to the war on the part of Ukrainians sympathetic to the present Russian government disappeared. The persons who were formerly members of the U.L.F.T.A. are now among the most ardent supporters of the war effort. Many of them are in the Canadian fighting forces and have distinguished themselves. (Not a few of these, it should be added, joined the forces, because of their desire to fulfil their obligations to Canada, before Russia entered the war.) Those who remain in Canada were most energetic in their support of the Aid to Russia campaign, and they have also contributed very generously to all sorts of non-Russian efforts and charities.

Meanwhile, although the special Committee of the House of Commons on the Defence of Canada Regulations recommended last session that the ban be lifted from the U.L.F.T.A. and a number of other societies which had been declared illegal at the same time—including the Communist party,—no action has been taken on that recommendation, and the U.L.F.T.A. is still outlawed. There is good reason to suppose that one reason for this is the very embarrassing position which would result if the U.L.F.T.A. were reinstated in its rights, and began, as it naturally would, to demand the restoration of the property which was taken from it.

Give Back Properties

The only way in which this tangle can be straightened out is for the Dominion Government to reverse its own action in selling the U.L.F.T.A. properties, by using its power of eminent domain to re-acquire them from their present owners and then to hand them back to the original owners. If this were done, it is my belief that there would be found to be no serious objection to removing the ban from the U.L.F.T.A. If for any reason it were felt to be necessary to retain that ban, the properties could be handed over in trust to responsible individual members of the association whose assurances that they would never be used for any seditious purposes could be relied upon. The leases of the rented properties should be treated in the same way. Where improvement work has been done upon the properties sold outright, the present owners should be compensated, and if the improvements are such as would be of any value to the U.L.F.T.A. I think there would be no difficulty about getting the association to pay a reasonable sum for them; but the Government, which is in the wrong in the whole matter of the sale, should not haggle greatly over the amount.

The Ukrainian people in Canada are one of the largest, and also one of the most recent, of the immigrant elements. The Ukraine, while a constituent member of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, is a highly distinct entity in regard to race, culture and tradition. Both by its location, between the German satellite states and the rest of Russia, and by its recent history, it is inevitably the scene at present of violent differences of political opinion. It has been ruled alternately by elements supported by Germany and representing the most reactionary part of the population, and by elements supported by Moscow and representing the peasant and labor interests. It is too much to expect the persons of Ukrainian birth now in Canada to disinterest themselves entirely from the political divisions of their native land; but the great majority of them are mainly concerned to become good Canadians, to be at home in the land of their adoption, and to support its institutions. That they should regard Communism as an offence against the laws of nature is not to be expected. Some of them, and the relatives of all of them, have lived under it, and it has appreciably raised the economic and cultural level of all but the formerly wealthy members of the community. It is not unlawful for them to think that it might be a good thing for Canada, provided only that they do not seek to bring about its establishment by revolutionary means and against the wishes of the majority of the Canadian people.

They are, of all Canadian immigrants, probably the most devoted to the culture and crafts of their homeland, and it was for that reason, to provide themselves with buildings in which that interest could be catered to and maintained, that they bought or often built with their own hands the structures which have now been taken from them. The error of that seizure, like many other errors, has had one good result. It has compelled the Ukrainians of the Labor Farmer Temple element to develop spokesmen among themselves, and to seek the aid and understanding of their fellow-Canadians of other racial origins, in order to gain support for their campaign for the restoration of their rights. The resultant contacts have been extremely good for both the Ukrainians and the non-Ukrainians—but especially for the Ukrainians because, being a very large, compact and recent immigration, and conscious of a certain disapproval from their neighbors because of their tolerant attitude towards the unpopular Communist system, they had tended to flock by themselves to an undesirable extent.

Absorption for Peace

The proper absorption of these people into the Canadian democracy is most important for the future peace and happiness of Canada. There were nearly a quarter of a million of them as far back as 1931; there must be many more now. They cannot possibly feel that they have had a fair deal, so long as the property rights which are held sacred for everybody else, and even for enemy aliens (whose property is merely held in trust until the end of the war), are treated as being of no account in their case. The land from which they came is at this very moment being laid waste and despoiled by our common enemy. The land to which they have come takes away the buildings in which they held their dances, their plays, their folk gatherings. The alleged reason for which it took them away has ceased to exist; they are not in the slightest degree opposed to Canada's war effort, they are among its most ardent supporters. The buildings should be given back as promptly as possible.

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Salvage is Big Business in Canada's Army Now

BY JAMES C. ANDERSON

If someone could find a way to give army boots an extra month of useful life, it would save Canada $700,000 a year. A method of making army socks last two days longer would save between $30,000 and $40,000 in a year.

These particular things haven't been done yet, but comparable things are now being done very successfully by the army itself, through the Army Salvage and Disposal Board under Col. W. G. B. Dailley. Important savings of materials and money are being effected.

Col. Dailley's Board welcomes suggestions for making clothing and equipment last longer. A Canadian soldier's complete kit costs $190, but is worth only $6.75 as scrap. Translated into bullets, the price of a new kit will provide 4,500 rounds of rifle ammunition, the scrap kit only 135. Now, who can think of a use for discarded metal water bottles?

YOU might not have thought of it before, but the army's business isn't all destructive.

On the one hand we have the army spending millions of dollars a year in teaching men more exacting methods of killing and of blowing up homes and factories. On the other, we have the army honestly and eagerly striving to prevent waste and destruction of all kinds, and setting up special salvage centres to do it.

This latter effort is so without fanfare that it almost seems as though the official design is to prevent one hand from knowing what the other is doing.

Naturally, of course, it's the army's objective to beat hell out of the enemy. The more unconditionally this can be done, the better.

Here, then, is an odd paradox about the Canadian army: The more the soldier can be taught to prevent waste and destruction the more capable of destruction he'll be. Which is exactly what every Canadian is striving for.

There's no hocus-pocus about it. War equipment costs money. The more all equipment of all kinds can be preserved the more effective and bigger the fighting machine.

Salvage is much like inflation. It just keeps growing and growing. That's what happened in the army and now it's got a million dollar business on its hands. Think of that! Millions of extra dollars for smashing blows at the Axis all because of schemes to prevent waste.

Haphazard Start

Army salvage started out in a haphazard way, with small individual depots at different centres. The speed with which material piled up and the lack of any co-operative effort soon showed military authorities where this would lead. Last fall the small depots were unified into a national scheme, the Army Salvage and Disposal board, under Col. W. G. B. Dailley.

Today, each military district has its own salvage centres, large buildings, two and three storeys high, with numerous bins and sub-divisions, such as the metal shop, the boot shop, the textile and fitters shop. Each branch is specialized, and each reprocesses waste, and worn, materials and equipment on the assembly line principle.

The working departments of the centres practise what they preach. Trucks, for instance, which pick up salvage and deliver it to the depots, don't make special trips for this purpose. They squeeze deliveries into regular runs, thus never travel empty.

With its coming of age the plan became more than merely a method of reclaiming junk. It developed into an exacting science of how to prevent materials from becoming junk in the first place—or of at least prolonging their life. Everyone, from the private to the brigadier, is a part of this scheme. Soldiers only have to let their officers know of their ideas. Even civilians are welcomed if they can hang out a few fresh angles which will prevent waste, wear and tear. Each and every plan to conserve materials, or put old ones to new uses, is carefully considered. For salvage today is a science drawing its life from the "inventions" of ordinary people.

Big Dollar Value

Straight salvage, in the usual sense of the term, is important, too. Those big guns which graced nearly every park and public grounds of the country since the last war are now doing their bit in some other form.

Here are a few ways in which ideas are proving their worth in good round-dollar figures.

By making water bottle covers in their own textile shops out of discarded great coats, army salvage officials found they could save up to six times the cost of the commercially manufactured article.

Small half-moons of leather sewed on the inside lower edges of anklets tripled their life, consequently tripled the saving in dollars. The leather was re-claimed from turned in army shoes which were past repair.

Yards of old oil cloth and rubberized ground sheets were piling up in the salvage bins. Bright fellows in the textile and fitters department of the depots went to work. The maerial soon appeared as tire covers. Now, it's a standing army order that the protective covering be used whenever possible.

Twelve thousand boots are repaired in the depots each week. First soaked in vats of disinfectant, they're dried, then processed. The repaired shoes are distributed for prisoners of war in Canadian camps, and save the government up to $6 a pair.

Leather from those past reconstruction is used in a variety of ways, from laces to reinforcement pieces on tents.

Col. Dailley recently pointed out two examples of how thousands of dollars could be saved. "If someone could think of a method which would give army boots one month more of useful life it would save Canada $700,000 a year," he said. "Or a scheme to make socks last two days longer would save between $30,000 and $40,000 in a year."

That kind of money talks.

Perhaps you can think of some new use for discarded metal water bottles. One is needed.

Those are the kinds of ideas wanted. Any schemes which make clothing, shoes, tents, packs, utensils, pails or any of the 100 items used daily by service men, last longer are worth their weight in rubber. Simplicity is the watchword in all ideas.

There's no shortage of material to refer to for an inspiration. The bins are piled with shoes, shirts, blankets, brass cartridge cases, steel, rubber, tins, buttons, bottle tops, bottles. Nothing is refused. All materials go through several pickings-over which separates everything into bins of good, bad or indifferent salvage to await ideas.

Roast Pans to Foot Baths

Here's one recently sent to the head office at Ottawa for approval. Large roast pans, worn out through use and repaired by welding failed to stand-up under re-use. The suggestion was that they be mended as before, only this time re-issued as foot baths. Every army camp has these. Military men do lots of walking. Bathing their feet in a special solution helps prevent them from getting soft.

Schemes to make clothing and equipment last longer are urgently needed. To impress on the soldier the value of his equipment it is broken down like this: Boots are $4.81 new but only 38 cents as junk, the greatcoat is $17.22 but only 74 cents as scrap. The complete kit is $190, but only $6.75 as salvage. Translated into bullets the price of a new kit will provide 4,500 rifle shots; the scrap kit only 135.

Officials recently estimated that if every suit of battle dress could be made to last one month more the saving would be more than $528,000. In addition it would conserve 126,000 yards of cloth, 1,720,000 buttons, and more than 140,000 man hours. A tremendous total in a war which demands the last ounce.

There are no limits as to suggestions. All are welcomed, as for example, this gem in a list of ways (published in a hand-book for raw recruits) to make clothes last: "Don't wash woollen socks and underwear in very hot water unless you are growing smaller."

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SO, dream on, son. Let your hopes and plans soar beyond the most distant continent and sea. We will not, we dare not let you down. We will do everything to help you face the world of tomorrow, strong, confident and smiling. You are Canada's future, you and a million other young Canadians whose dreams, whose resolutions, whose courage multiplied a million times will build a new Canada—a new earth. So, look to us—Count on us. We stand behind you with every dollar we have to make those dreams come true.

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OF CANADA
Head Office: Granby, Que.

Phosphorescence—It's Nature's Will-o-the-Wisp

BY WINIFRED E. WILSON

Pliny observed and mentioned the mysterious light emanating from living substances, but it is only since the 17th century that the qualities of phosphorescense have been known to science. It is Nature's lamp by means of which the firefly's flight may be traced at night, that gives the sea its mysterious light as it washes against the prow of a ship, that sends fairy lights dancing over marshes.

NIGHT had fallen as the two boys stepped outside.

"Look, Frank, what's that bright thing on the corner of the verandah?"

"I don't know, but it looks spooky!"

On investigation the only object there proved to be nothing more exciting than the old stump which they had pulled up that very day. But there was a lump of something on it—an extremely large piece of fungus. A faint, glimmering light was coming from the decayed wood, and an even brighter glow from the parasite.

The giving off of light by living substances is of widespread occurrence. It was mentioned by as ancient a scientist as Pliny; however, it is only since the beginning of the 17th century that it has attracted much notice. It seems that certain bodies if exposed to light have the power of storing it up; later, they are able to give off this light if there is oxygen present. Substances of this kind are called phosphorescent. So, you see, phosphorescence is no mere phantom, as we are apt to imagine.

At one time people thought that phosphorus had something to do with the phenomenon; but this is now known to be impossible since phosphorus is highly poisonous to any living matter.

SURE THING

WEAR your most unbecoming
dress
See to it that your hair is a mess

That your stockings are snagged,
your petticoat shows,
Have an extremely shiny nose.

Top things off with last year's hat...
There now—it's a sure thing that

You're going to walk right smack into
Some one who once was in love with
you!

—MAY RICHSTONE.

Perhaps your better half has come in from the garden, where he had been digging for bait after dark, with the news that he has seen a glow coming from the earthworms. You thought the prospective fishing trip had affected his brain. But he was right. Worms are given this special light to enable them to find one another.

Fireflies

Many of us, as children, have caught fireflies in our handkerchiefs, and gazed enraptured as the little fairy light went on and off. Did you ever read the true story of how fireflies were used, exactly three hundred years ago? It was when the French discoverer, Maisonneuve, landed on the shores of the St. Lawrence River where Montreal now stands. There, right on the sand, he set up an altar. But where could he obtain the necessary candles? While the little party of missionaries and nursing sisters and a few puzzled native Indians stood around in the gathering dark, somebody had the idea of catching the many fireflies that flitted about. Thus, as a prayer of thanksgiving for a safe arrival went up, their altar was illuminated by fireflies.

There is a good reason for everything in nature, though we cannot always understand it. And so this power of giving off light is necessary to different forms of life for diverse reasons. The deep-sea fish use it to illuminate their surroundings. The angle fish has three tentacles. The tip of the foremost, which if broken easily grows on again, is luminous, almost like one of our small flashlights. With this it attracts its prey. On the other hand, the glow given off by a jelly fish is said to be a warning that it is about to sting. Each has a fringe of writhing tentacles and stinging threads hanging from its lips. Nevertheless, to us the luminosity of the jelly fish is a thing of beauty. You know what I mean if you have watched a shoal of them on a dark night, appearing as a number of pale gold plates drifting along in the green water.

Sea Lights

To me the most beautiful and fascinating display of phosphorescence is in sea-water. Have you ever stood watching the waves curl over as they hit the side of your ship? Then sometimes there comes this beautiful silver glow on the ripples, and you can hardly believe your eyes. This used to be attributed to decaying vegetable matter; now we know that it is caused by the presence of numerous small luminous organisms.

There may be a marsh in your neighborhood. Did you ever see an eerie light rising from it as you passed in the evening? Many people in various parts of the world have had this experience. Don't let anyone laugh at you and ask if you believe in fairies. Scientists acknowledge the fact, and call it "ignus fatuus" or "foolish fire", though they disagree as to its exact cause. Even if we believe that it is merely due to phosphorescent vapor, this lovely, faintly-colored, shimmering light coming, as it seems, from nowhere, kindles our imagination. No wonder people have followed the Will-o'-the-wisp.

Just imagine—
REAL HOME-BAKED BEANS
-IN ONLY 30 MINUTES!
HOME-BAKED BEANS with split weiners—a tempting dish, using meat that is nearly always available.
MMM-VAN CAMP'S TASTE JUST LIKE GRANDMA'S OLD FASHIONED HOME-BAKED BEANS!
Van Camp's
QUICK SERVE
Pre-Cooked BEANS
FOR REAL HOME-BAKED BEANS
Ready in only 30 minutes
No Soaking Necessary
THE SAME HIGH QUALITY HAND PICKED WHITE BEANS USED IN
Made in Essex, Ontario

Remember the home-baked beans Grandma used to make? How she fussed with them for hours to get everything just right? And how you used to love their rich, nutty flavour and nutritious goodness?

Think what it will mean to be able to serve the same appetizing dish—*without any fuss or bother!* Van Camp's *Pre-Cooked* Beans bake in *just 30 minutes.* No soaking—no long simmering. Simple and easy to prepare. Complete directions and many delicious recipes with every package.

Patience Please

If your grocer cannot already supply you with Van Camp's Quick-Serve Beans, watch for them in his store. Since we introduced them a few weeks ago, so many housewives have been demanding this delicious and economical dish that we have been unable to produce them fast enough. Right now we're working day and night to expand production so that soon you may be able to enjoy Van Camp's new home-baked beans as often as you wish.

Make Meat Go Further With Van Camp's QUICK-SERVE BEANS

Meat scarcities cease to be a problem when you serve home-baked beans. A little meat goes a very long way—or you can serve them as a tempting meatless dish. A nutritious, thrifty food; beans are a rich source of muscle-building protein similar to proteins in meat or fish.

Van Camp's Real Home-Baked Beans with Tomato Sauce

3½ cups water
1-12 oz. pkg. Van Camp's Pre-Cooked Beans
4 tbsps catsup
4 tbsps corn syrup, or 3 tbsps brown or white sugar
1¼ tsps salt
⅛ tsp pepper
1 tsp dry mustard

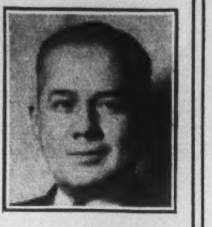
Put water, beans, corn syrup or sugar, salt, pepper and mustard in a pan and bring to boil. Boil slowly 10 minutes, covered, on top of stove. Add catsup. Mix well and pour into baking dish or casserole. Bake 15 minutes with lid on in a hot oven (400-450° F.), remove lid and bake another 5 minutes. Serve 6. (If wieners are plentiful, decorate casserole as illustrated above. Split wieners, brush with mustard and place on top of beans when they go into oven.)

Don't miss hearing

"The STRENGTH and THREAT of JAPAN"

by

RALPH CARNEY



A dynamic speaker—a stirring talk. Mr. Carney will address The Empire Club of Canada and their guests The Canadian Club, The Canadian Manufacturers Association, The Board of Trade and others.

THE TIME—Luncheon 12.30. Tickets $1.00
THE PLACE—Royal York Hotel, Toronto
THE DATE—Thursday, May 13th

Business executives who have heard Mr. Carney acclaim him as a master orator with a message that is new, startling and timely.

WEEK IN RADIO

Shouldn't Annoy the Customer

BY FRANK CHAMBERLAIN

AN IRATE radio listener—who probably is the same "Irate Reader" who writes letters to the editor—telephoned this space last week to make a firm but polite protest against what he described as "asinine promoters" of Victory Bonds who broke right into the middle of his sister-in-law's niece's piano-playing on the radio to deliver an announcement about Victory Bonds.

After we'd advised him to write to George W. Spinney, chairman of the National War Finance Committee, who must have approved of this unorthodox method of drumming up business for Victory Bonds, we made some investigations and found out that all day and all evening of that first day of the bond sale, all sorts of programs—the news broadcast, the hockey broadcast, polite talks on herbs and people singing hymns—these same people, mostly Stanley Maxted, had broken in without even knocking to tell listeners they ought to buy still more bonds.

As we tried to reason the thing out with Irate Listener, it was purely a publicity stunt. And if it sold a few more million dollars worth of bonds, we argued, well, maybe it was worth the bit of annoyance it caused. But Irate Listener wouldn't have any of that argument. He said he had a good mind to cut his Victory Bond order right in half, because they'd spoilt his sister-in-law's niece's piece on the radio. Couldn't they have waited until the end of the bar? he demanded.

It was the hockey fans who were maddest. Foster Hewitt was on the air, and he'd be saying "Now there's only the goal-keeper to beat . . . now Joe's got the puck . . . it looks as if he might shoot . . " And Stanley Maxted would keep butting in with "I'm back again to say . . . "

Well, let's first of all absolve Stanley Maxted of any blame. He didn't initiate the idea. It probably sprang up in the minds of some over-anxious publicity boys in Ottawa, who ordered a lot of electrical transcriptions made, and shipped them all over the country with what must have amounted to virtual orders to break right into the most sacred of programs with these important messages. As we tried to tell Irate Listener, a lot of people who listen to the radio need waking up. They might even need prodding about buying Victory Bonds.

But we can't help thinking that one of the first rules of salesmanship is not to annoy the customer, and we know a lot of people who were pretty sore at the Victory Loan promoters on the day the sale opened.

Now we will go out and double our own order for Victory Bonds, just to show there's no spite in us.

DID you read J. V. McAree the other day when he lambasted Canadians right properly for having to be wheedled into buying Victory Bonds by big-shot American movie and radio stars? McAree named names. So did Herbert Whittaker, of the Montreal *Gazette*. This space isn't any sissy, but this is one fight we'll stay away from. Personally, we're just a little surprised that the publicity committee of the National War Finance Committee should turn again to United States for its celebrities. If celebrities are needed to give the Victory Loan campaign a lift, it wouldn't be a bad idea to bring back to Canada some Canadian stars like Mary Pickford, Walter Huston, Norma Shearer, Merrill Denison, and a dozen other Canadians we could name who have made good in the United States. But just what connection Frank Parker, and Margaret Speaks, and some of the other singing stars have with selling Victory Bonds is debatable.

But who would be courageous enough to say that Canada could sell over a billion dollars worth of bonds to the public without newspaper and magazine advertisements, billboards, window posters, radio shows, street parades and buttons? I'm not one of them. But I will say that on top of all that I don't need letters from Mr. Ilsley, two bank managers and my local Victory Loan Committee chairman, all reminding me that this is the week to buy Victory Bonds.

There's a limit to everything, and some people don't know when they reach the limit.

SOMETHING ought to be said right here and now concerning the improvement in radio drama during the past year, particularly by the CBC. In each of their main program regions they have drama producers, and they are doing good work. Here they are: Andrew Allan, Vancouver; Esse W. Ljungh, Winnipeg; Sydney S. Brown and Kay Stevenson, Toronto; Rupert Caplan, Montreal; and John S. Crosbie, of the Maritimes. All of them come under the general supervision of Rupert Lucas, head of the CBC drama department. In a series "Best Plays of 1942", listeners heard some of the best plays written in the year; other series that attracted attention were: "The Play of the Week", from Montreal; "Baker's Dozen," and "Pacific Playhouse" from Vancouver; and from Toronto, "The Magic Carpet" and the current feature "The Open Door".

Radio has unearthed quite a number of Canadians who can write radio plays. The pity of it is that most of them write one good play, and then there doesn't seem to be anything more in their pens. There's a crying need for Canadian writers who can turn out good drama, not once, but like a steady stream, for radio is a hungry monster. It devours plays like a man-eating tiger. There's no shortage of good acting material, and we've got at least half a dozen producers who know how a radio play should be produced.

A FEW columns ago we said something nice about "Of Things To Come", and indicated that Morley Callaghan had an important part in its success. Characteristic of Morley, he writes to say that the show wouldn't have got very far if it hadn't

None has so far shouldered a rifle, but women are doing front-line duty in this war nevertheless. No better example of this are the British ATS girls who man searchlights like this in co-operation with AA batteries. They are fully exposed to enemy fire.

BUY SINGLE VICTORY BONDS

"Yes—we're buying VICTORY BONDS"

● When the family council is called on Victory Bonds, the wise woman will say to her husband: "Yes—we'll find the money!"

The family's needs must be met, of course. But plan the family budget to eliminate all extravagances, for the country's needs for war are pressing and as a patriotic duty you should provide for the maximum purchase of Victory Bonds.

Victory Bonds further Canada's war effort . . . and they provide the finest kind of "social security" a family could have. Backed by Canada's full resources, your money in Victory Bonds is SAFE, brings good interest and will form a nest egg for the future.

We'll Lend Money

This Bank will lend you money, if you need it, to buy Victory Bonds. Repayment terms are easy. The interest on the loan for six months would be the same as that payable on the Bond. You can, therefore, borrow the required funds without expense.

Give a friendly, attentive hearing to the Victory Loan salesman who calls on you. He is an *authorized* salesman, with proper credentials . . . able to explain fully the purpose of this Victory Loan and how you may subscribe conveniently, safely . . . on easy payment terms, if you so desire.

This advertisement contributed to the Victory Loan Campaign by

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Established 1867

RT. HON. SIR THOMAS WHITE, G.C.M.G., *Chairman of the Board*

S. H. LOGAN, *President*
A. E. ARSCOTT, *Executive Vice-President*
S. M. WEDD, *General Manager*

627

Take care of your lighter. It's practically irreplaceable, due to wartime restriction of new production. Keep it fighting-fit with RONSON 'Flints', Wicks and RONSONOL (fuel).

for all lighters

RONSON

LIGHTER ACCESSORIES

by RONSON, World's Greatest Lighter

IMPORTANT—More so now than ever! Keep your lighter 'fighting-fit.' If your RONSON (pocket or table model) needs attention, for servicing at minimum cost send it to RONSON, Service Dept., Ronson Building, Toronto, Ontario.

SPEED VICTORY!
BUY VICTORY BONDS REGULARLY

been for Rupert Lucas, who produced the series. "Probably he wouldn't like me sending this note to you", writes Morley, "but I think everybody ought to know". And now they do.

(Note: Having participated in one of these broadcasts and seen something of the immensely valuable work that Mr. Lucas put in on it, I want to say that Mr. Callaghan is very, very right.—Editor.)

I CAN'T help but think that some day we radio listeners are going to be talked to death. If you could lay end to end all the words that people talk over the radio these days, more energy would be created than Shipshaw can produce. It was the news that Rupert Hughes had joined the scores of other radio commentators that produced this train of thought. Now Hughes is a good writer. He has written some good books, plays and movies. But why he wants to leave writing for a time to talk over the radio is a mystery. There's too much talk on the radio already, and not enough harpsichords, pianos played by Ernest Seitz, violins played by Heifetz, singing like Gladys Swarthout's.

ONE of the incredible things about the people of Canada and United States is that we are so alike in so many things, and so different in so many others. The difference is particularly striking in the way the Americans have of selling defence bonds. The other day some fanciful salesman gave Jack Benny's violin—the one that plays "Love in Bloom" so badly, to a man who bought $1,000,000 worth of bonds. Dave Elman, of Hobby Lobby, knocked down Wendell Willkie's galley proofs of "One World" to a man who bought $100,000 worth of bonds. It's all right. Anything that sells bonds is all right. But it's a curious business, this celebrity-hunting.

FROM a newspaperman's viewpoint, one of the best scoops in the present war was obtained by Henry C. Cassidy, who simply wrote a note to Joseph Stalin and got an answer that won headlines all over the world. Cassidy is back in the United States now, and was recently heard over the Blue network in an interview by Roy Porter. Cassidy is an AP man. He moved to Moscow from France in 1940. As a student at Harvard he was told by a counsellor that he'd never make a good newspaperman because he was "too bashful". As a matter of fact, most newspapermen are bashful. Maybe leaving out Gordon Sinclair and H. R. Knickerbocker. Sinclair, by the way, is becoming a successful broadcaster, and has enough radio contracts signed to keep him busy for the next year.

ONE of the brighter radio shows of the week is directed by an orchestra leader by the name of Kay Kyser, who for some reason or other is called "Professor", and he calls his studio audience "Students". He produces a sort of musical quiz, and in between, his orchestra plays about as gaily as anything heard on the air. Kyser was recently called up for military service and was rejected. Promptly he announced that he would continue the vigorous schedule of service camp entertainment he began last February. He is one of the merry men of radio, and if you see his name listed on the program schedules, don't miss him.

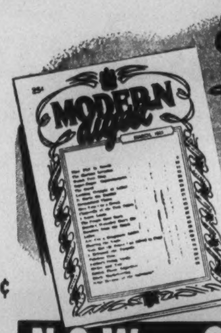
Now if anybody had told us that Elsa Maxwell had broken into radio, we'd scarcely have believed them, but the other night we tuned into Milton Berle's show, and there she was, as large as she is, and twice as loud. Listeners will agree that she's no Helen Hayes, but she has a lot of good stories, and her personality comes through the ether as well as it does in her writing. She's a very clever woman who hasn't let a lot of weight get her down. News sheets from New York indicate that Elsa has signed up with Milton Berle's show as a regular attraction.

The Blue network has another staff newscaster and commentator. He is Robert Bellaire, former UP bureau chief in Tokyo and Shanghai. Bellaire was born in 1914, graduated from Columbia, worked his way through college by free lance writing for the Baltimore Sun and the Toronto Star, and cut a round-the-world trip short in 1936 by joining the UP in Shanghai. He was in Tokyo when Japan bombed Pearl Harbor. He was interned with other American correspondents for six months before being returned to the United States in a diplomatic exchange.

LAST Monday night listeners were delighted to hear the Canadian actress, Judith Evelyn, playing the leading role in "There's Always Juliet", third in Columbia's "Romance" series. Judith played the part to escape the strain of playing in "Angel Street". There she portrays the role of a woman terrorized by the realization that her husband is trying to murder her. To step from that into "There's Always Juliet" would be like taking a night off.

BOOK SERVICE

All books mentioned in this issue, if not available at your bookseller's, may be purchased through Saturday Night's Book Service. Address "Saturday Night Book Service", 73 Richmond St. W., Toronto, enclosing postal or money order to the amount of the price of the required book or books.



Digest for Canadians

26 Articles In May Issue
Interesting — Informative — Timely!

BRITISH ISRAELITES — HITLER'S LOST TRIBE?
Whose game are these British Israelites playing?
RHEUMATIC FEVER IN RETREAT
New Method cures thousands of victims.
GREEN THUMBS UP FOR VICTORY
Helpful hints on how to develop a flourishing Victory Garden.

25¢

NOW — GET THE NEW ISSUE

Cannon Fodder 1963?

Poised for the attack which will be the beginning of the end for Hitler and his axis partners stands the pride of Canadian youth in arms . . . Two decades or so ago they were chuckling little innocent babes.

Then, little did we think as we tucked them into their cribs or watched with pride their first faltering steps that some day so much would depend upon their courage and their resolution.

Will the little babes of today be called on to face similar tragic tasks when they too reach manhood and womanhood?

They will unless we keep steel-bright in our hearts an everlasting "No" to the Dictators' bid to enslave the world . . . unless we back up our determinations with every last resource we have.

The forthcoming attack must be pressed through to a completely victorious finish. No compromise can be made with a creed that glorifies war, plunder and persecution. There must be no armistice to bring but another terrible struggle in the days ahead . . .

So in our prayers . . in a constant daily willingness to accept sacrifices and privations — and in a determination to save as we have never saved before in order that we may lend more to our country.

LET US BACK THE ATTACK!

Bonnington

"BONNINGTON HOUSE"
THE H. V. COWIE CO., LIMITED
22 FRONT STREET W., TORONTO

A Labor M.P. Who Gets Things Done

BY KAY VERNON

This is a study of the career of Evelyn Walkden, the Labor Member who has been rapidly rising in public esteem since he entered Parliament in 1941 after a campaign entirely conducted in shirtsleeves.

It is largely his efforts that have led to the stamping out of the Black Market and many other wartime evils.

BRITISH M.P.'s can, roughly, be divided into two categories—those who are content to toe the line, cogs in the wheel of the party machine—and those who, while remaining loyal to their party, fight for truth, justice and fair play. It is these latter who are the true representatives of the British people.

Such a one is Evelyn Walkden, first politician to urge stricter rationing; the man who hunted down the Black Market racketeers in wartime Britain; who exposed one food ramp after another; who drew public attention to the scandal of the "toy soldiers" while upholding the rights of the Serviceman and who has earned for himself the reputation of being one of the most pertinacious questioners in the House of Commons.

Walkden has been a member of the Labor Party for thirty-three years and for the past two M.P. for Doncaster, a manufacturing town in Yorkshire, in peacetime, famous for its race meetings.

Born in the neighboring county of Lancashire forty-nine years ago, Walkden possesses in marked degree that toughness combined with kindliness and good humor which is peculiar to the North of England. For generations his family had lived among the Wigan coalfields and he first saw the light of day at a time when his father, a miners' leader, was helping to settle a dispute between owners and men which had led to one of the biggest strikes of the century.

Next door lived Stephen Walsh, destined to become Secretary of State for War in the first Labor Government. From him and from his father the lad imbibed his notions of the rights of man;—from the scenes around him he formed his own conclusions on the wrongs of the miner.

Hollow-Eyed Women

He saw the poverty and squalor in which the hewers and the putters lived;—he saw the hollow-eyed women waiting at the pithead for news on those dreadful days when disaster had overtaken the men working underground;—he saw the effect of strikes and lock-outs on innocent women and children.

Small wonder that at thirteen the boy decided such a life was not for him. Instead he got himself a job at five shillings a week as a grocer's errand boy. About the same time he joined the Junior Labor Party,—his political career may be said to have begun.

Three years later he marched in procession to a big Labor meeting. Near him was another young warrior in the Movement—a girl of sixteen whose name, he learned, was Margaret Croston.

It was the beginning of a lifelong romance. Margaret Croston became Mrs. Walkden but, amid the manifold duties entailed in bringing up a family, she has never lost her interest in public affairs. Today, she is a magistrate and a County Councillor as well as Chairman of the local Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

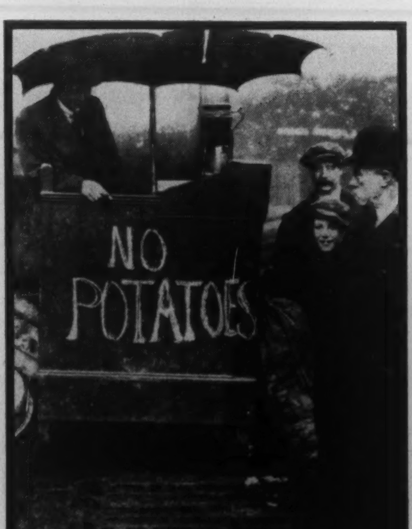
Evelyn Walkden's enthusiasm for politics gained ground when, at eighteen, he was elected a member of the executive of the Labor Party. At his first meeting he had a wordy argument with the chairman, moved that the latter leave the chair—and won his point. The fact that the chairman happened to be his own father made not the slightest difference to Walkden junior.

Fourteen years ago he came to London as an official of his Union. In April, 1941, he entered Parliament after a rousing campaign during which he invariably addressed his prospective constituents in his shirtsleeves—a thing that simply isn't "done" on this side of the Atlantic.

Twenty years' experience in the food distributive trade gave authority to his criticisms of Britain's rationing methods in the first eighteen months of war. His maiden speech was a direct challenge to Lord Woolton, Minister of Food.

Walkden urged the necessity for a far more rigid rationing to ensure equable distribution. He demanded price control and a proper system of allocation of all supplies reaching British ports from overseas. He complained of the unfair distribution of oranges, which he mockingly called "Lord Woolton's Spanish Raffle" because you only got one if your luck was in!

"Friends of the distributors are



After three years of war, in 1917: there were few potatoes in Britain; street stalls had signs like this; U-boat warfare was at its worst . . .

"IT TAKES LITTLE EFFORT TO WATCH TH

Shoulder your own share

Over two million Canadians already own Victory Bonds.

But that leaves several million "other fellows" who don't.

Some haven't bought because they can't.

Many who *can* buy, but haven't, will be expected to help share the load this year.

This is the year of attack.

This is the year when every shoulder is needed behind the wheels of Victory.

Those who *have* bought will be expected to buy more.

Those who bought up to what they thought was the limit, will be expected to raise the limit.

Those who have denied themselves a little, will be expected to deny themselves much.

Those who have previously bought one bond, just to be in the swim, will be expected to buy two bonds or ten, to get into the fight.

* * *

Buy as many bonds as you can out of your savings, and then buy more on the instalment plan.

Keep at it!

That's the spirit we expect of our fighters, isn't it?

Watching other fellows fight and work and save won't win the war.

Let's get together and win it—and fast!

Back the Attack! BUY MORE

—Women Agents Combat Britain's Black Market

getting them all. There aren't any left for the ordinary shopper," he declared and demanded that children should be given priority in oranges.

He exposed one food ramp after another and followed them up by leading a deputation to the Ministry to urge that milk be included in the rationing scheme. Several months of agitation followed during which Walkden kept up a steady barrage of criticism. He reaped his reward when all the things for which he had pressed so long and earnestly were adopted by the Ministry of Food.

It is entirely due to the efforts of Evelyn Walkden that the five-shilling maximum price order for restaurant and hotel meals has been introduced. He it was who first called attention to the "lounge lizards" who frequented our luxury hotels, eating and drinking as much as they liked, undeterred by shortages, simply because they had the money to pay for expensive meals.

Walkden has always taken a keen interest in the theatre and his first personal experience on the amateur stage was in Salonika during the last war while serving with the York and Lancaster Regiment. There he ran a show for the troops with the significant title of "The All-Weatherites."

Walkden's Masquerade

It was probably his love of play-acting that inspired him to carry out a masquerade which put him on the front pages of every newspaper in Britain a few months ago.

His postbag—one of the biggest of any M.P. today—had drawn attention to the rising tide of illicit trading soon to become known as the Black Market.

A staunch union man himself he was jealous of the good name of the trade, and it was a black day for the "Black Marketeers" when Walkden put on an old mackintosh, a muffler and a cap to pose as Joe, the lorry driver's mate. He travelled on the roads of Britain when the food lorries rumbled through the night, he haunted the London markets, the pubs and wayside cafés, picking up a hint here, an allusion there.

Favorite rendezvous of the racketeers, he found, were the dog-racing tracks. Here immense sums of money changed hands every night. With no records kept of these shady transactions it was easy to hoodwink the authorities.

A few days later Walkden challenged the Home Secretary to take action. "I could make £1,000 a week in the Black Market without the slightest risk of prosecution," he told his fellow-Members.

He described how he had found vast stores of whisky bought from bombed-out licenses and dumped in disused garages, ready to be sold on the Black Market.

Determined to clean up the whole business, Walkden paid agents, some of them women, to visit suspected premises. From their reports and from information sent him by a vigilant public, he pieced together overwhelming evidence of the network of shady operations going on all over the country. Every suspicious deal brought to his notice was probed and the facts aired in the House. With patient persistence Walkden again and again demanded action against these enemies inside a country fighting for its life. Today, these criminals are being speedily and systematically rounded up.

Whisky in the Commons

The sturdy figure of this dark-haired man with the humorous eyes behind horn-rimmed spectacles is seldom absent from his seat in the House of Commons. One day he arrived with a bottle of whisky tucked under his arm—a present for the Home Secretary. He had bought it on the open market and discovered that it possessed all the qualities associated with American prohibition "hooch". On analysis Walkden's "firewater" was found to contain a large percentage of wood alcohol.

Walkden's interest has recently been aroused by the War Office promise of free legal aid and advice for men and women in the Services. As a member of the Parliamentary Labor Party Services Committee, he is deeply interested in all that concerns the welfare of the troops. To him the fact that free legal aid will be forthcoming only to those up to the rank of sergeant and providing they are too hard up to pay a lawyer's fees smacks of a modern version of the charity organization.

"The 'means test' must have no place in the British Army today," he said to me. "From colonel to private, all soldiers should be able to obtain legal advice no matter how much they happen to have invested in war savings!"

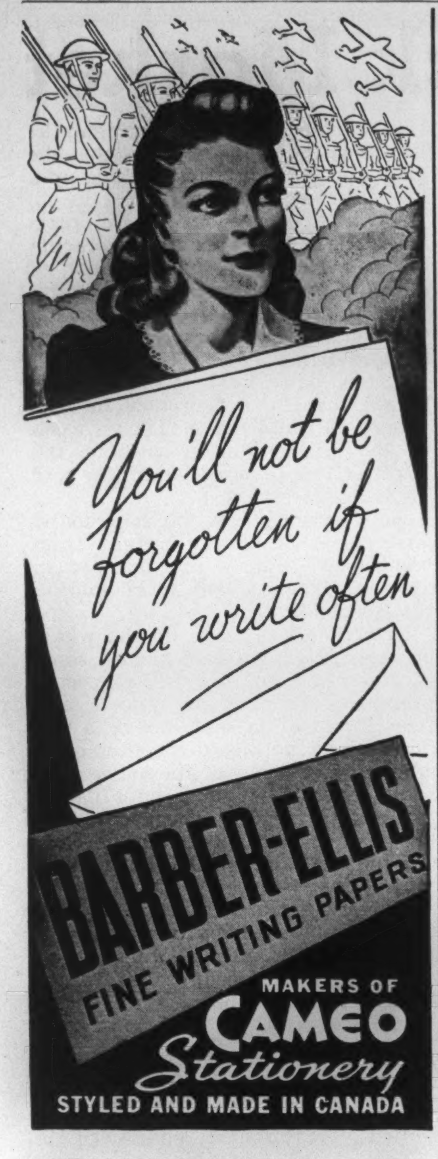
Fearlessly Walkden attacks inefficiency wherever he may find it. Yet he is no carping critic and stands solidly for national unity behind the Prime Minister. Undoubtedly his will be one of the big names of the post-war world.

HOT BAKED POTATOES

. . . after three years of war in 1943: Lord Woolton's "grow more potatoes" campaign has borne fruit. Britain is well supplied with this food and urges its use in the place of bread. Above: hot baked potatoes, tuppence.

OTHER FELLOW CARRY THE LOAD"
—Chinese proverb quoted by Madam Chiang Kai-Shek in Washington recently.
見人負重
袖手傍观
VICTORY BONDS

National War Finance Committee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THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY J. E. MIDDLETON

All books mentioned in this issue, if not available at your bookseller's, may be purchased by postal or money order to "Saturday Night Book Service", 73 Richmond Street W., Toronto

Soldier's Wife Carries-On

WHILE WE ARE ABSENT, by Ann Leighton. (McClelland & Stewart, $3.00.)

ONCE in a while comes a book that is the complete expression of a fine and lovely soul. And more than often it is written by a woman. *Cross Creek* was one of them. *We Took to the Woods* was another. Here is a third, and all three published within a year!

The author is the American wife of an Englishman who went to war as a matter of course, leaving his lady and the three children to carry-on in a neutral but friendly environment. Living in the country surrounded by fruit-trees and woodland they face the new terror with courage and in the end with mastery, and the lonely wife writes what she thinks.

But she is not pitying herself. She is gay and merry, within and without, but every laugh has a hidden tear behind it, which makes it all the merrier. For it is unquestionable that the liveliest humor is that tinged on the edges with restrained pathos.

To explain the quality of this book is best done by a few scraps of quotation, taken at random. For the author who married into a family "with inherited allegiances to the ends of the earth" has herself a hundred spiritual allegiances. Puck is in her family tree, surely; perhaps also Mr. Lob, certainly King David, who said "The ungodly are not so!"

She says that "the air smells of remembered daffodils," which is straight poetry in thought and music. She considers that writers "spin from their own vitals, like spiders." And so they do, however warty and hairy they may be. And her humor is irrepressible. She mentions "life's messiest moments, like having babies or being photographed," and she scorns "the wild young things who take sex with their soup," adding this pearl of understatement, "husbands universally do not think highly of adultery."

She says that "wisdom usually marries wisdom," and makes you want to meet her soldier-husband. She dèclares that "as a preventative to connected thought the radio is supreme," and her philosophy is summed in this sentence, "It is steadying to see the world as it is, however short it may be of what one could wish."

A book of continued delights!

Fantasy and Humor

THE LITTLE PRINCE, by Antoine de Saint-Exupéry. (McClelland & Stewart, $2.50.)

YOU know that the larger planets have names, which we men have been impudent enough to give them: Mars and Venus, Jupiter and Neptune, for example. But there are hundreds of tiny planets, some no larger than a football (Association) which we haven't troubled to name. We have just numbered them. Now it happens that among these Asteroids, Number B 612, is not much bigger than a house. Its only inhabitant is The Little Prince who sweeps out his volcanoes once a week, including his one extinct volcano—just in case—and falls in love with his one flower which has four thorns as a protection against something or other.

The Little Prince went visiting, calling on the way on asteroids 325 to 330 inclusive, finding in each one a strange person; one of the strangest being a Business Man. And so at last he came to earth and met an author who set down all he heard from The Little Prince.

This book is it; the daintiest and merriest of fairy-tales, told in a stately manner with long words which children love all the better because they don't mean anything, and blithe with satire which grown-ups will enjoy.

Halifax Tales

BY J. LEWIS MILLIGAN

TALES TOLD UNDER THE OLD TOWN CLOCK, by William Borrett. (Imperial Publishing Company.)

RADIO program experts seem to think that there is something profoundly mysterious about preparing material for broadcasting, and that only those who can grasp or have been initiated into those mysteries can enter the circle of the elect. The secret is said to be "technique." But, if one were to judge by the variety of productions, there are almost as many kinds of technique as there are radio script writers.

In this book, we have a series of short stories which were specially prepared for radio-broadcast by the author, who is station director of CHNS at Halifax. In his preface, Mr. Borrett informs us that "no attempt has been made to present these tales in regular story-form, but rather to keep the radio atmosphere." But what exactly is this mysterious "radio atmosphere"? Apart from brief introductions, such as, "As we gather in the shadow of the Old Town Clock," and the conclusion, "And that, ladies and gentlemen, is the end of the story of the two de La Tours," there is little or nothing to distinguish the narratives from ordinary historical stories.

That, however, is no discredit to the book, for the stories are all readable. They cover a wide range of historical incidents, chiefly relating to ships and sailor-men, wrestling with the stormy elements or with one another. History is mingled with romance, legend and mystery, as indicated by the following few titles: "The Isle of Demons," "Sunken Ships and Golden Cargoes," "The Indian's Bride," "Nova Scotia's Mystery Man," and "A Voice in the Night."

Indefatigable Dutch

THOMAS JEFFERSON by Hendrik Willem Van Loon. (McClelland & Stewart, $2.50.)

IT'S no special trick to write a Life of Jefferson. Scores of times the thing has been done. But Van Loon does it in a new way and makes the author of the Declaration of Independence as much alive as the man next door. Then he puts the capsheaf on his effort by doing a dozen water-colors as smart, as humorous and as tender as the text.

Of late The *New Yorker* has been dissecting Van Loon less tenderly than the author himself writes, but even though it may be true that occasionally he is *super-historiam* (as a famous European potentate was *super grammaticum*) he is still a good historian and a good biographer and one of the most entertaining of writers and artists. This new book is in his happiest vein.

Sea-Fighting

WHITE ENSIGN, by Captain Taprell Dorling, D.S.O. ("Taffrail.") (Allen, $3.00.)

SEA-TALES by "Taffrail" have been thrilling provender for years past. For the most part they have been single incidents, or crises, illuminated by complete and detailed knowledge of the "feel" of a ship and of the sea, and by an understanding of sailors, merchant and naval.

This book follows the course of two sea-faring families in war-time, a naval commander and his chief boatswain. It's full of the miseries of convoy-duty and its climax is the turning aside of a converted liner to take the fire of an enemy battleship in order that the convoy can scatter under a smoke screen and get free. The model, of course, is the *Jervis Bay*.

There is plenty of drama in the book, but no love, and its main purpose is to bring home to civilians their debt to the Royal Navy.

A FAITH TO LIVE BY, by Richard Davidson. (Ryerson, 60c)

THE roots of Christianity described with fervency of utterance and "sweet reasonableness" by the Principal of Emmanuel College, Toronto. It is the substance of a series of addresses before a body of Winnipeg clergymen, afterwards repeated at the Lorraine Fellowship.

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THE BOOKSHELF

Disputatious Cousins

THE ENGLISH PEOPLE, Impressions and Observations, by D. W. Brogan. (Ryerson, $3.75.)

A MAN who is half-Scottish and half-Irish probably has special qualifications for defining and smiling at the prejudices of Englishmen and Americans alike. Had he been ill-natured he might have said "a plague o' both your houses," in a hundred pages or so. But urbanity carries him to three hundred of excellent prose, lighted with the steady candle of humor.

He knows what the American business man thinks of his overseas counterpart who comes to work at ten o'clock in the morning and stretches a week-end from Thursday to Tuesday. He knows also what the English financier thinks about Townsend schemes and other lush growths of the California climate. He can see justification on both sides; perhaps on all sides. He can smile at cricket and chuckle over the "World's Serious."

But being in a judicial mood he is not generally dealing with trivialities of misunderstanding. He writes with power of the changing scene in Great Britain, the levelling-down, or rather ,the levelling-up, which is in full progress. He gives full weight to the religious sanctions, to the sporting sanctions, to the Parliamentary sanctions which have helped to make the word of an Englishman respected around the world. He shows how the Empire happened rather than was designed, and his chapter on India is one of the best surveys of that subject in recent literature.

It is probable that this book will be read mainly by the people who already know the facts and are in full agreement with the author's conclusions. If it could be made a study-course by Rotarian and Kiwanis Clubs and particularly by the milder flock of the American *intelligentsia* it might do more good, for nonsense about India is common there.

Burma is Abandoned

RETREAT WITH STILWELL, by Jack Belden. (Ryerson, $3.75.)

JUST as mercury slips through your fingers when you clasp your fist, so disappeared the armies of defence in Burma and Malaya. When Vichy offered no opposition to the Japanese landing in Indo-China, and when Thailand kissed the enemy's boots Burma was doomed. The British forces were peace-time garrisons scattered at strategic points. Only by concentration and vigorous support from India could they hope to make a stand against the invaders, especially as the offer of Chiang Kai-shek to send Chinese reinforcements had been declined.

That prime error was repaired, but the damage was done. Swift movements by the enemy isolated each separate force from all others and the only alternative to extinction was retreat by jungle and mountain ways to Indian territory.

General Stilwell, an American officer, originally sent to Chungking as an instructor to the Chinese Army was named by the Generalissimo to command the Fifth and Sixth Chinese armies in Burma. At the same time General Sir Harold Alexander was the commander in chief of the British forces. Out of confusion and defeat Stilwell finally found himself moving northward with a force diminished alike by battle, disease and the spirit of hopelessness. After hardships almost incredible he came through with 115 survivors with the comment "The Japanese ran us out of Burma."

Jack Belden, correspondent of the United Press after ten years in China tells the story of disaster with incomparable force and feeling. His anger at the lack of resolute policy both in London and in Washington leads him at times to harsh judgments which is not surprising. He sees only a segment of the world-problem, a fact which makes for bitterness.

Raw Adventure

SOUTH FROM CORREGIDOR by Lt. Commander John Morrill and Pete Martin. (Musson, $2.75.)

IN A MOTOR-BOAT thirty-six feet long, eighteen naval men under the command of Lieutenant-Commander John Morrill, escaped from Corregidor the day of the surrender and after thirty-one days of miraculous escapes and daring seamanship landed at Port Darwin in Australia.

The record of that exploit, made jointly by Pete Martin, a well-known correspondent and teller of tales and the Lieutenant-Commander, is raw adventure magnificently told. It's full of the detail that makes a story memorable, and pours a searchlight-ray on the high quality of American naval officers and men.

It's not a book to be described, but rather one to be read, sitting in excitement on the edge of your chair.

The Human Body

MAN IN STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION by Fritz Kahn. (Ryerson, $12.00.)

GRAY'S *Anatomy* came to its twenty-third edition in 1926. It never was able to keep up with the pace of discovery and general science, even in the years of its revising. Indeed it may be wondered if any scientific book is completely authoritative. Much can happen during the time that it is being printed and bound. Nevertheless *Gray* is dependable as far as it goes.

This compendious opus in two volumes goes a good deal farther, and probably is the latest record of what is actually known about the human body. But even now, research students are at work and things suspected, or unsuspected, are coming to light as theories, ready for testing. And war is the great testing ground.

Meanwhile such theories as have been crystallized into knowledge within the past twenty-five years are recorded here in detail, together with the older facts which are the granite foundation of the science.

The book is perfectly organized. The classifications are clear and the text, like Wycliffe's Bible, "is understanded of the common man." And this understanding is aided by a wealth of illustrations.

Fisher Folk

SPRING FLIGHT, by William Maier. (Collins. $2.75.)

BY MARY DALE MUIR

THIS story is the result of the author's experience in a fish-freezing plant and a roving assignment to "put more of the atmosphere of Cape Cod into his paper." Atmosphere he certainly provides. The reader can almost taste the salt on his lips. The writing is simple, a proper style to convey the simplicity of the thoughts, lives and problems of the people he is writing about.

There is no lack of action but it is the quiet, slow-motion action of a people primarily concerned with fishing, duck-shooting and hunting. Characters, too, unfold slowly. Even "Debby", with her strong sense of values based on contact with wild life and the sea in its varying moods, only realizes herself after being shaken from her moorings by emotional upheavals and transplanted in a more conventional society.

A point is never pressed. The humor, of which there is much, has almost a Scottish quality. It takes a moment or two to sink in. Many times this sly humor is evidenced in the fight of the drag-fisherman and the trappers when the trappers try to get a bill passed to limit drag-fishing within the three-mile limit of Barnstable County Shore. So much fuss, so much hard feeling! Then an inconspicuous notice in the paper that the bill has failed to pass. A muttered comment or two and everybody goes about his business as before quite unaffected.

Here is a book to pick up and lay down, to read slowly if its quality is to be savored and its simple, restful philosophy appreciated.

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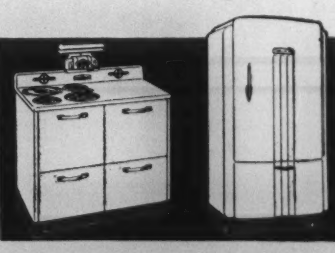

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HONEY DROP COOKIES
1/4 cup butter (or shortening)
1/4 cup sugar
1/8 teaspoon salt
1 egg yolk
1/2 teaspoon vanilla
pinch of cinnamon
1/2 cup honey
2 cups flour
1/2 teaspoon soda
1 teaspoon baking powder

Cream the butter and the sugar together and add the salt. Beat the egg yolk thoroughly, and add to the creamed mixture. Add the vanilla and cinnamon. Sift the flour, measure and sift again with the soda and baking powder. Add the dry ingredients alternately with the honey, beating after each addition. As this batter should be very stiff, more flour may be necessary. Drop from a teaspoon onto a greased baking sheet and bake in a hot oven (450° F.) for 5 or 6 minutes. Makes 4 dozen cookies.

Send some to the boys overseas.

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LIMITED

WORLD OF WOMEN

A "Manning" Pool For Women

BY RICA McLEAN FARQUHARSON

YOU want to give your blood, have a "way" with children, a flair for turning old clothes into new, an ability to sell, type, sort cards, cook?

Women's Voluntary Services is the answer. It is fast becoming "manning pool" to thousands of Canadian women. Headquarters is at Ottawa. Basic training is done all over the Dominion.

W.V.S. was set up under the Department of National War Services in 1942. Since then the director, Mrs. W. E. West and Miss Freida Held, assistant director, have travelled to the western coast and to the Maritimes. Everywhere women have asked them, "Is W.V.S. another organization?"

Their answer is "No." It's a "manning pool"; not a functional organization but the big group from which women in other organizations or women who have never belonged to any organization can get volunteers for all legitimate phases of volunteer war work or projects.

When rationing started, one centre battled through making arrangements with churches, training supervisors and supplying extra help when churches needed them. Everything under control. Came a rush call—for forty extra volunteers a day! Dismay—but quick action. In two days a report was sent to Wartime Prices and Trade Board: "O.K. Here are your forty extra workers."

Little things that mean big things; bones and fats leading to explosives. In one community housewives were not satisfied with collections of salvage. Bones and fats reached tins all right but they rested there too long. Dogs knocked over lids. A woman talked to her neighbors; told them they could have her empty garage if they could get their pails there.

Another woman had a small son who heard the story. He had a little wagon. Other boys had other wagons to bring the pails to the garage, and so a successful war project was carried through.

Centres are flourishing in Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal, Saskatoon, Edmonton, London, Woodstock, Quebec, Cornwall, Fort William, Sault Ste. Marie, St. Catharines—many other places. All over the country fifteen or twenty people interested in what their communities can do are getting together. The centres mean greater community solidarity; more efficiency; greater volume of volunteer work.

Kind Words

Miss Held is enthusiastic about the way business girls are giving spare hours to the work and the way women in their homes are grasping this opportunity to serve. Her brown eyes glow when she talks of homemakers:

"I think when the Government and everyone else is, rightly, praising women working in industry there also should be some kind words for the housewife. She has had to revolutionize the running of her home and still has time for extra service that means 'good neighbor'."

Getting a volunteer is one thing. Getting the right one another. W.V.S., as far as possible, puts round pegs into round holes. This relieves existing organizations of lots of headaches.

In Canada to-day, wives of service men and war workers are on the move. They may live on a street a year or a few months. W.V.S. tries to make a happy adjustment for everybody by emphasizing to newcomers their responsibility in the matter of service to the community and stressing to the community that they have a definite responsibility to newcomers. The W.V.S., in these places, also acts as an informal information bureau. It's big business without big money.

In one centre an officer's wife is doing clerical work. She is very photogenic for she was a professional model before her marriage but she never has her picture taken. It might lead to offers to go back to her peacetime profession and at present she is doing a war job sans money and is happy.

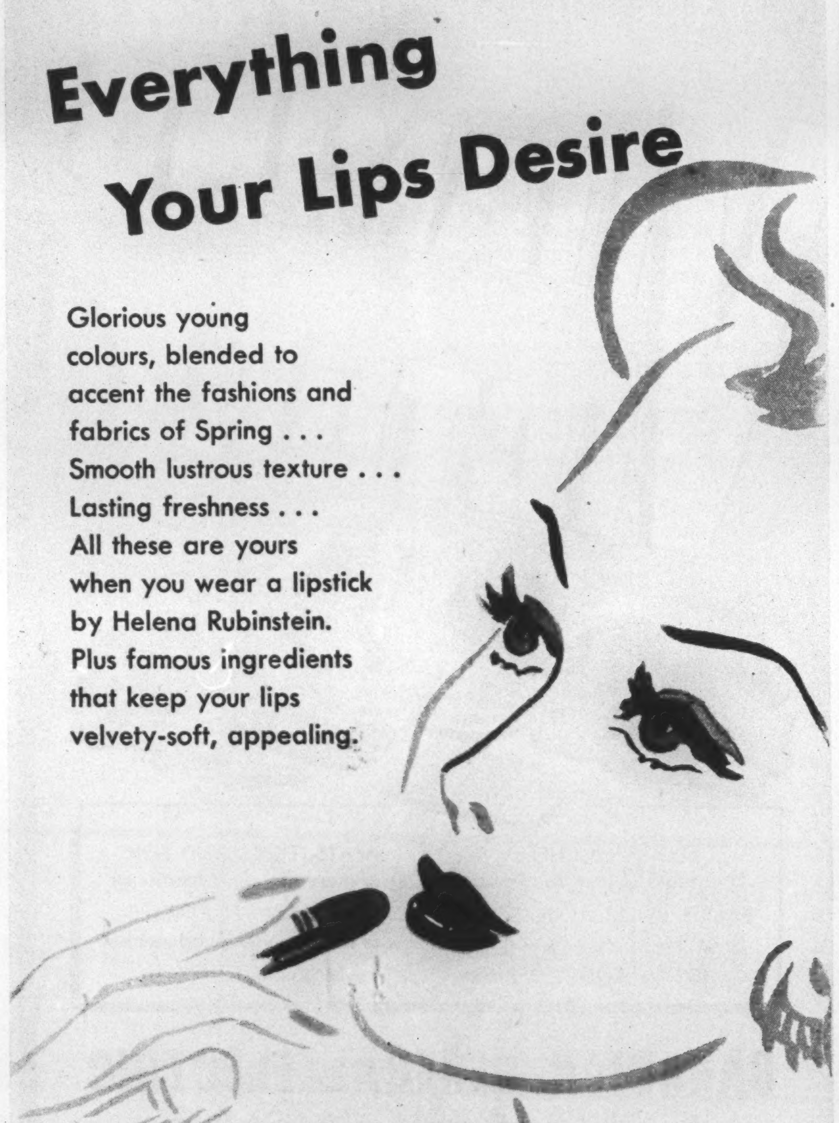
The Princess Alice, the Junior League and many prominent women are keenly concerned with Women's Voluntary Services but the manning pool is for women from all types of homes, humble or wealthy; for every Canadian woman whatever her vocation. A similar system has long worked in England. In Canada, with greater distances to be bridged, the necessity of strong local groups is important. Miss Held said the other day:

"It is a people's war. The picture is constantly changing. What we are asked to do today we may not be asked to do tomorrow. By the block plan or home patrol, neighbors work together. The woman at the head, who must have executive ability and be able to get along with people, keeps informed of Government progress. She knows how best each individual family in her block can participate in war service. The system approaches the ideal democratic service."

Price control, rationing, salvage, blood donor clinics, stamp selling, Victory gardens, day nurseries, school lunches, clothes made over to do, whatever job is ripe for launching in any spot in Canada, W.V.S. stands ready to help get on with the war and so on to the peace and fast to the day when fighting men come home.

Gladys Swarthout's dark beauty is becomingly framed by a chalk-white straw hat of Chinese coolie inspiration, tied under the chin. Its simplicity of line, freshness of color, are timely for wartime wardrobes.

Of starched white cotton cord, this small sailor is anchored by its chartreuse cord cap. Waxen white narcissi are heaped over the crown.



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Lie on back, a heavy phone book under shoulders. Pull head back, point toes—and stretch. Raise straight arms in semi-circle, touching floor above head, then return arms to sides. Neck exercises illustrated will also relieve tension and *can be done while at work.* P.S. *Whenever you think of it -s-t-r-e-t-c-h like a cat for suppleness and relaxation!*

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LONG HOURS tensed over an assembly line, desk, typewriter, work table — make the most robust women droop from neck and shoulder fatigue. A NATURE'S RIVAL or LeGANT corselette, expertly fitted, will support the bust comfortably, preventing drag on the shoulders. The simple exercises illustrated above will also help untie those "knots" between your shoulders!

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This is one of a series of advertisements suggesting exercises for figure improvement and for the relief of tense, fatigued muscles.

WORLD OF WOMEN

Madame Secretary

BY VIVA B. RICHMOND

"I HAVE never been one to yearn after youth, for I find the years of middle life most engrossing. There is such satisfaction in maturity. There is none of that uncertainty that sometimes borders on agony, which only youth knows. I must say I find these middle years offer real and true enjoyment."

So said The Honorable Frances Perkins, United States Secretary of Labor, when asked for her secret of being youthful.

What a pleasure it is to chat with her. Her graciousness at once sets you at ease. Before you realize it, you find yourself eagerly plying her with questions. Such is her great charm, she makes you feel that she is pleased to answer them, and you enjoy listening to that low-full-toned voice of hers.

"I have no so called hobby, though I do a great deal of reading. No, not novels. Novels I feel sure are for the very young who are still in that illusory state about life, or for the very old, who are willing to lay aside activity and dream. I like reading essays, poetry and biography. Travel? Ah, as for books of travel, the only ones I seem to find time to read are time-tables, since I'm so busy often, just travelling myself.

"Women's Clubs? I think they are a decided asset in a community, provided they aim to stimulate thought and maintain a high purpose, for their influence is reflected in the home.

Teachers and War

"As for the teachers' part of the war. If they are especial-trained, as many are to lend a useful service during this time, then I think they should enlist in the war effort. Let their places be filled by those who are older and less able to contribute directly, but who are well educated and quite able to carry on in the class-room. In this way, the latter, too, serve their country.

"Strange though it may seem, I've never given much thought to war marriages, whether or not war-time couples should marry. It is only natural that young people should marry. It is a decision I feel, each couple must decide for themselves.

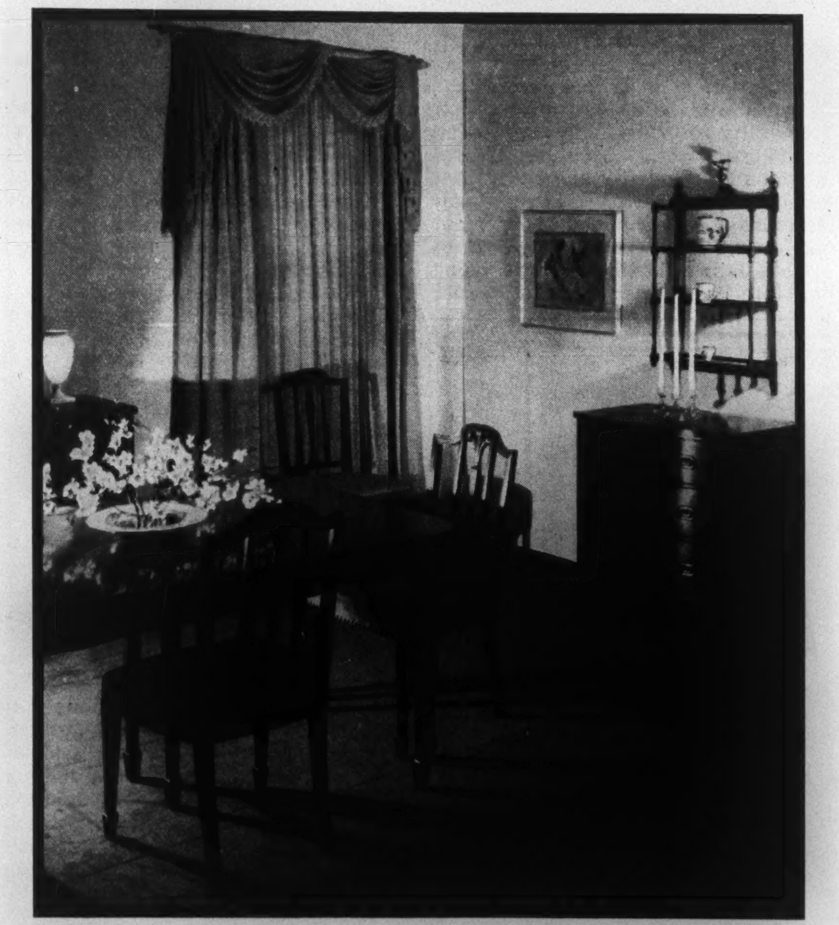
"Pet superstitions!" Her eyes sparkled with merriment, as she shook her distinguished head. "No I haven't any. No, not even about passing under a ladder! You see I was raised in good old New England, where we were taught, that to believe in superstition of any kind was an admission of worshipping the devil." Then she added mirthfully, "I'm afraid I am very bad interview material, with no hobbies or superstitions to confess!

"The only formula for success that I can offer is;—to be honest, have good health and work hard. I know no short-cut."

For a fleeting moment you sit very still to catch a lasting memory of this well-groomed woman with lively intelligent eyes. Then you stand and shake one of those graceful, expressive, capable hands, in the palm of which, as it were, lies the control of a Nation's great and important office, namely; The Secretaryship of Labor.

But it is no use. You can't believe it. For here before you stands an utterly charming and truly feminine lady, who talks with you as informally as though with a friend.

What greater proof need be had, that here indeed, is a magnificent, splendid and great woman!



Formal in manner, warmly serene in atmosphere, this dining-room has a background of soft pink walls for mahogany Federal-American furniture. Fine homespun drapes are a slightly deeper shade. Other colors are neutral—grey-green damask chair seats, grey carpet, cream colored picture frames, Lennox china lamps. Simpson's Fine Furniture Galleries.

• •

I Waited

BY FRANCES TURNER

THE wraith of my unknown granddaughter keeps popping up asking me questions at the oddest times—at lunch, on the crowded street cars, walking to work, even in the midst of writing a letter at the office.

"What did you do in the war, grandmummy?" she persists.

"Well," I say—a little wearily now because this has gone on so long. "I tried to find envelopes to match the note paper I still had and never could. My clothes wore out and were mended and made over and did. I told my friends as a minor triumph whenever I found a box of Kleenex in a store. I was a blood donor every nine weeks and that day was fed the kind of cookies we never saw any other time and was late for the office. I bought war bonds and gave to Russia and China and sewed for the children of England.

"And I waited. I waited in restaurants for a table, to be served, for lunch, for dinner. I waited hours on the street corners for street cars. I waited at counters to shop. I waited in line-ups for movies. I waited in queues at the liquor store. I waited to get married. And that, my dear, is why you never will be born".

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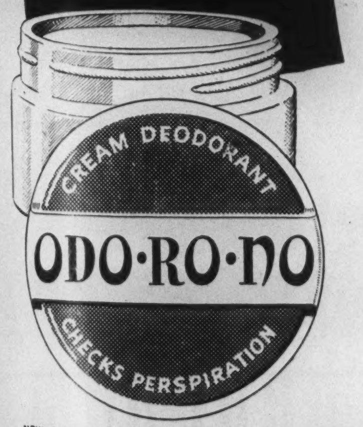

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Mary Lowrey Ross is recognized as one of the ablest as well as one of the wittiest of film reviewers. Her comment on the current cinema is an outstanding feature of every SATURDAY NIGHT.—The Publishers.

SATURDAY NIGHT, The Canadian Weekly

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MUSICAL EVENTS

Philadelphia Orchestra Returns

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

LOCAL music-lovers have learned to look forward with eager anticipation to the annual May visit of the Philadelphia Orchestra. In personnel and tonal quality it represents the ultimate toward which less richly endowed symphonic organizations aspire. More than a quarter of a century ago when it was first brought here by Dr. Fricker and the Mendelssohn Choir, the organization meant "Stokowski!" Today it means "Ormandy" but in a somewhat different sense. The institution is so much finer as an instrumental structure than in former days, that the conductor stands on less of a peak; his glory is that of being the foremost figure in a magnificent whole.

None of the other great orchestras of the United States has played so conspicuous and stimulating a role in Toronto's musical development; and in six years the methods of its conductor have become almost as intimately known to us as those of our own leading musicians.

Impressive as was the artistic personality of Mr. Ormandy when he first came to us in 1937, it has grown steadily in stature. In the all-Russian program given on Monday night at Massey Hall, his passionate but well-governed intensity was apparent at all times. What one most admires in him is his remarkable breadth and balance in expression; his ability to bring forth pure poetry in delicate lyrical passages as well as to build up mighty and enthralling climaxes. Contrasts are never abrupt and violent; a symphony as interpreted by him becomes a beautifully woven fabric, brilliant colors blending into each other as in a Persian carpet. His style is especially suited to the more characteristic examples of Russian national music, in which his grasp of rhythmical subtleties is also invaluable.

The three numbers chosen were representative of three distinct phases of Russian music; the original nationalist movement of the 'seventies headed by Mily Alexeivitch Balakireff; the nationalist movement in its ultimate development as represented by Dmitri Shostakovich; and the alleged internationalist cult (which Balakireff and his friends bitterly contested) as represented by Tchaikowsky. To the Western world today the music of the latter seems as Russian as vodka, but it was not so regarded by contemporary men of genius in his own land.

Balakireff's piano fantasia, "Islamey", (1869), a definite product of the folk movement, based on Oriental themes picked up in the Caucasus, never impressed me deeply on the rare occasions when I have heard it. It remained for an Italian with unique genius for orchestral scoring, Alfredo Casella, to turn it into the beautiful and vivid tone picture played on Monday night. Its rhythms are fascinating, its colors exquisitely varied when transferred to the orchestral medium.

The heights to which the nationalist impulse has climbed under Revolutionary ideology was revealed in the rendering of young Dmitri Shostakovich's noblest work (so far)—his Fifth Symphony. Its historic associations are well known; it was composed in 1937 to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution, and was designed as a profound expression of all that that upheaval implied. The composer's own summary runs; "The theme of this symphony is the assertion of personality. It was Man with all emotions and experiences that I saw as a focus of design in this work, which is lyrical in conception from beginning to end."

The work has been played here by other conductors, but it has remained for Ormandy (with a perfect instrument to play on) to reveal Shostakovich as a poet,—a great and enthralling poet. The composer fortunately possessed technical power to express with unlimited melodic resources the images and emotions that flooded his mind. Listening to Ormandy's lovely and luminous rendering, to the exquisite snatches of song perfectly played by various soloists, one ceased to think of Shostakovich as sensational and grandiose, but as a many-voiced genius with a message for all sensitive listeners.

To any conductor of the higher order with a great orchestra at his command, it must be a joy to play Tchaikowsky's Fifth Symphony, melancholy though it be in contrast with the optimism of Shostakovich.

Parlow Quartet Triumphs

IT IS a joy to be present at the launching of a new and beautiful enterprise, and that joy was shared last Saturday night at Eaton Auditorium by a deeply musical audience when the newly-formed Parlow String Quartet gave its first public concert. Laymen noting the enthusiasm of many violinists present, might have wondered how the legend that musicians are jealous of each other started. Those warmest in praise were experienced chamber-music interpreters.

Though much was anticipated, the perfection of the ensemble,—its equality and balance of appeal, undoubtedly came as a surprise. Listeners found the majestic style of Kathleen Parlow subordinating itself to the grace and efficiency of the general mechanism. All played with satisfying authority, nobility of tone and poetry of expression. The second violin, Samuel Hershenhoren is well known as a sincere and able artist. The other members of the group are not so well-known. The superb quality of John Dembeck, the violist was a gratifying revelation. It was the local public's first opportunity to realize the abilities of Isaac Mamott the 'cellist who in the past performed distinguished service in the cause of chamber music as head of the Tudor String Quartet of Winnipeg.

In combination the four artists produced a tone of rare beauty, power and flexibility. It was at once manifest in Schubert's Quartet in A minor which opened the program. Purists in other days objected to this work because it is so obviously the creation of a man with a genius for song, as distinguished from classical string structure. Played as it was on this occasion it proved a haunting, full-voiced appeal to the gentlest emotions.

More profound, and more strict in form was Brahms' sombre and passionate Quartet in C minor. Fervor and intellectual power marked the rendering. Debussy's only completed Quartet, opus 10 in G minor is so fresh, quaint and lovely, so unlike anything that preceded it, that it is hard to realize that it goes back to 1893, when the young Parisian, all unknown to most people, was composing works destined to live. The animated, sparkling middle movements gave a special opportunity to Mr. Dembeck and Mr. Mamott. The finale is a bit dull, but in this Debussy was showing the pedants that he could compose counter-point like a regular fellow.

Ten-Piano Recital

When the Daughters of the Empire started collecting books and games for soldiers in camp or in hospital no one dreamed how the work would grow. The men in service wanted more, and more, and still more. So the nine hundred-odd branches of the Order in Canada really went to work, and they're doing a fine job.

Recently a National Purchasing Fund has been set up, and the Publishers are co-operating by eliminating normal profits. In this year 350,000 books will be distributed. An opportunity for contributing to this Fund, and enjoying at the same time an evening of brilliant entertainment has been afforded by Miss Mona Bates with her associated artists who will present once more at Massey Hall on Tuesday evening May 11 her Ten-Piano Recital.

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we can:
we must:-
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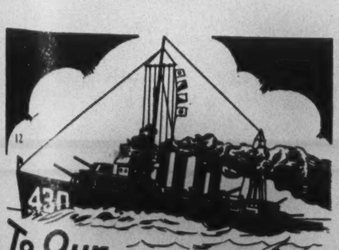

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DRESSING TABLE

Birthday Candles

BY ISABEL MORGAN

THE only women who have the privilege of telling the truth about the age that appears on their birth certificates are those under twenty-five and over seventy. In the case of the under twenty-fives there's the pride of reaching maturity with every additional candle on the birthday cake. With the over-seventies there's pride in the achievement of having reached the happy wisdom of age. Even then, though, the eternal feminine sometimes prompts a woman to be slightly mysterious.

In between these two extremes, woman's age is her concern—except when she's buying insurance, arranging for a passport, getting a driver's or marriage license, joining any of the forces, working for the Government, applying for a job, or when confronted by any sort of official form.

It's woman's privilege to keep her age a secret when she can. It is her error when she tries to turn the clock back or make the hands stand still. Every age has its own possibilities of beauty, certainly none of them are lovelier than graceful maturity.

Softly Does It

Don't make the mistake of trying to appear too young by wearing strong colors and overbright make-up. The average mature woman should shun hard, emphatic make-up and seek the soft, shell-like tones which blend harmoniously with her skin tones and hair. Don't make the common error of wearing only drab, dark clothes and neglecting your make-up altogether.

Soft, pastel shades harmonize well with a mellow complexion and graying or silver hair—colors such as rose, blue, cyclamen and the grays and natural tones. If the hair is pure white, you can wear vivid colors well—now is the time to discover new possibilities in colors you've probably hankered after but were never able to attempt before your hair became softened in shade. But you must keep your skin radiant.

Work With Cream

A creamy make-up foundation film under cosmetics gives the skin a soft look, and helps conceal tiny lines, keeping the make-up fresh, bright and soft-looking. Creme rouge is more natural-looking and flattering for the dry skin than cake rouge. An herbal eyelid oil will protect the dry eyelid area and help give a youthful, glistening look to the eyes. Accentuate the eyes also by using eyelash cream and darkener for the eyebrows and lashes, or a touch of mascara on the upper lashes only. Use a warm-toned face powder at least one shade darker than your own complexion. If it is a special blend for dry skin so much the better.

Stay away from bold, unnatural effects and strive for an appearance of graciousness and naturalness. Red raspberry make-up is beautiful for silver-haired types, or a red coral shade of creme rouge and lipstick has the softness and subtlety necessary for every woman over forty.

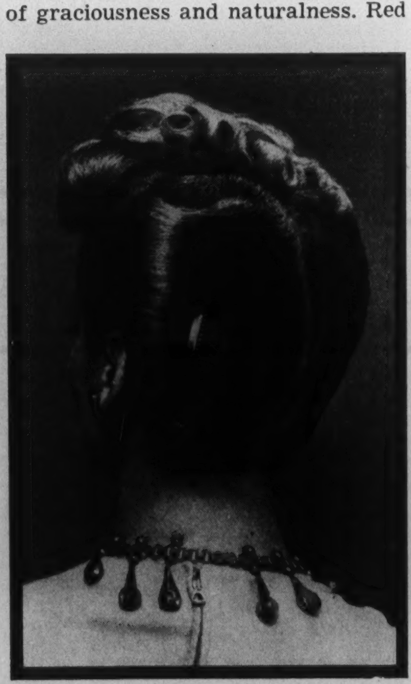
Apply the rouge high on the cheeks in three triangle dots over the cheekbone, from the eye toward the temple and slightly below. Avoid the expression lines around the nose and mouth and keep well above the jaw line.

If you wear eye make-up during the day, apply just a touch of eye shadow to harmonize with the color of your eyes in the centre of the upper lid. Touch lashes and eyebrows lightly with a cream darkener. Press in powder lightly all over the skin—do not rub it in.

A few times a week during relaxing moments or before going out, treat yourself to a home facial—an herbal mask is wonderfully refreshing and enlivening for the skin.

With regard to the coiffure, choose a smart style but one that is best adapted to the contour of your features. Lines sweeping upward, whether it be in a short hairdo or a long-haired one, are generally better for the older woman.

Have the best permanent it is possible to buy, for it is rash for you to attempt to take too closely the corner of economy for this important operation. Others may be able to do it, but white, gray or hair that—in the diplomatic language of the beauty salons—is "tinted," requires the most gentle treatment and thoroughly professional attention. You can't reasonably expect all this if you go budget-minded and request the cheapest job in the shop.



This variation of upswept hair is worn by Faye Emerson, featured by Warners in "The Desert Song." Hair is parted across crown from ear to ear and down back. Sections are brushed close to head with ends turned under into a face-framing roll.

BEAUTY-- *backs the attack!*

Many of us are tending machines that make guns and tanks and planes . . . many of us are in the services . . . while others are keeping the home fires burning to maintain morale. Yes, we women are doing our share in the struggle for Victory . . . and with the same indomitable courage we must now play an even greater part to assure the success of Canada's Fourth Victory Loan.

Dorothy Gray

TORONTO, ONTARIO.

THE FEMININE OUTLOOK

Planned Family Spending For Wartime

BY LILLIAN D. MILLAR

ARE you having trouble stretching your family dollars? Well, if misery loves company you will have plenty of consolation, for you are not alone.

In wartime, any family, with a fixed income is poorer. It is true that Canada's national income is now double the pre-war total, that one and a third million more Canadians are at work and that income of many families is several times what it was in 1939. But all this does not affect the hundreds of thousands of Canadian families with steady incomes. For, salary increases, if any, have lagged far behind the rise in living costs and war taxes and war savings have further reduced the amount left for family expenditures.

Families in higher income groups probably have had to make more drastic changes in their living standards than those in any other section of the community. Unlike families in low income groups who in most cases have received wage increases and cost-of-living bonus to offset price increases, the average man in the higher income groups has had no equivalent compensation. Take a typical family with a $7,500 a year income, Henry and Margaret Hanson and their children, Carl aged 14 and Martha aged 12. Let us see what war has done to their buying power.

Henry is an executive of an insurance company and his salary is the same as it was when war started. In 1939, their income taxes amounted to $240, leaving a net income of $7,260. Now, taxes have pyramided to a net of $2,087. Also, provision for war bonds is a "must" in the budget of every patriotic family. After paying income taxes and a minimum of $500 for bonds, the Hansons have only $4,913 left to spend, $2,347 less than they had in 1939.

They had made certain commitments which could not be scaled down without sacrificing former savings. Upkeep costs and payments on their home had to be kept up. Life insurance premiums had to be paid. Before the war, after providing for these fixed items the Hansons had $5,760 left for all the things they had to buy. Now they have $3,468. And, this $3,468 will not buy as much as it did. Because of price increases the pre-war family dollar has shrunk to 84 cents and the $3,468 left to spend is worth only $2,913. This, compared with $5,760, means that today they can buy only about one-half the goods and services they could afford before the war.

What war has done to living standard of a typical $7,500-a-year family—Henry and Margaret Hanson and their children, Carl aged 14 andMartha,12.

	1939	1943
Gross income, annual	$7,500	$7,500
Less: income taxes	240	†2,087
war savings	——	500
Net income	7,260	4,913
Fixed annual costs which cannot be adjusted without financial loss—		
Owned home—		
Int. on mortgage	385	330
Principal payment	250	250
Taxes	250	250
Insurance	15	15
Life insurance premiums	600	600
Total fixed costs	1,500	1,445
Balance, annual	5,760	*3,468
Or, a monthly balance left for all things they had to buy of	480	* 289

*Because of increase in living costs, pre-war family dollar is worth only 84 cents today and buying power of $3,468 is only $2,913 or $243 a month. This compared with $5,760, $480 a month, means that this family can buy only about one-half the goods and services it could afford before the war.

†Total tax, based on $7,500 less $206 authorized charities, is $2,937, from which has been deducted savings credits on compulsory savings portion, viz. life insurance $600 and principal payment on mortgage $250.

Pruning Expenditures

Early in the war Henry and Margaret started to cut expenses. Their second car was the first thing to go. Next, they decided to forego their usual summer trip. Then, when their maid left to go into a war plant, Margaret felt they could not afford to replace her at wage rates then being asked, plus cost of food, uniforms, etc. Then, too, they determined to "pull in their horns" on clubs and entertaining.

But, they found that elimination of luxuries was not enough. They were still not living within their reduced income. It was evident that a patching job would not do. An entirely new pattern of spending was needed—one designed to fit their present income. So, they set themselves to the task of spreading the $289 a month they had left so that it would cover all their needs. Here is how they went about it.

How they budgetted the $289 left to spend —

Food	$62.50
Clothing	35.00
Housefurnishings, furniture, etc	5.00
Household operation	39.00
Personal care	7.00
Children's education	10.00
Church, charities	21.00
Gifts	7.50
Health	15.00
Home maintenance, repairs, etc.	7.50
Fuel and light	17.50
Transportation	30.00
Children's allowances	6.50
Recreation, entertaining, etc.	25.50
Total	289.00

Food—The food budget was set at $62.50 a month, about $15 a week. "That", said Margaret, "is ample to provide generously for all food requirements but we will have to do without some luxuries. We won't be able to have as many out-of-season foods. We will have to be satisfied with cheaper cuts of meat once in a while and to cut down on expensive desserts. And," she added, "we cannot have as great variety from meal to meal."

"We'll Wear It Out"

Clothing—Clothing is one of the most important individual items in any family budget. It had, therefore, to provide a good share of the savings in the Hansons'. Clothing costs were placed at $35 a month, or at rate of about $105 per person per year. To bring their spending within this amount means that clothing will have to be worn longer, that replacement can be made only when really necessary.

Furniture—Expenditures on furniture, house furnishings, linens, etc., were cut to $5 a month, just enough to keep their present equipment in good condition and make any essential replacements.

Personal care—These expenditures were carefully planned. Two permanent waves each year for Margaret at $7.50 each made $15. Her shampoos and fingerwaves (75c twice a month) amounted to $18 a year. Another $12 a year was allowed for powder, creams, hand lotion, family toothpaste, tooth brushes, toilet soaps, etc. Then, the children must have a haircut once a month. This, at 50c each was $12 a year. To keep trim Henry had to have a haircut every two weeks, which with $7.50 for his shaving supplies, toilet preparations, etc., brought the family total to $84 a year or $7 a month.

Health—With a reduced income, they did not want to be faced with a large unforeseen expense. So they budgetted carefully. At a cost of $6.50 a month, medical and hospital costs were covered by Associated Medical Services. For dental care they set aside $1.50 a month or at rate of $4.50 a year each. Cost of medicines, vitamin pills, etc. was placed at $2 a month. Then, to guard against serious loss of family income in event of accident, Henry took an accident insurance policy at cost of $5 a month. This brought the total health budget to $15 a month.

Household operation—Instead of a maid Margaret now has a cleaning woman twice a week. At $3 a day this amounts to $27 a month. Sheets and other large items are sent to the laundry. This costs about $5 a month. The telephone is $4, which with $3 a month for soap, wax, cleaning materials, etc., brings the total budget for household operation to $39 a month.

Home maintenance—Only upkeep costs and repairs necessary to maintain house in good condition were provided for. Allowance was made for new tools and for seeds, etc, etc., for their victory garden. A total of $7.50 a month was set.

Fuel and light—Coal costs were placed at $150 a year or $12.50 a month. This, with electric bill at $5, made a total of $17.50 a month.

Children's education—Summer camp for Carl had to be cut, also Martha's dancing lessons. Carl was doing well with his violin so his lessons were continued and also Martha's piano lessons. Then, certain text books and supplies had to be bought. It took $10 a month to cover these items.

Church, charities—A $7,500-a-year family is regarded as well-to-do and is expected to be foremost in church contributions and in war and other charities. These are put at a minimum of $250 a year or $21 a month.

Gifts—Drastic cuts had to be made in amounts spent on Christmas, birthday, wedding and other gifts and a maximum of $90 a year was set.

Transportation—With an AA ration, car operating costs were materially reduced. Then, too, higher market value of used cars reduces depreciation costs. But insurance must be maintained and license and registration fees paid. Provision must be made for maintenance and operating costs. Altogether, Henry estimated he could get through with about one-half his pre-war car costs or about $225. Reduced car mileage meant more was needed for street car and bus fares and $2.50 a week was allowed. In all, the total family transportation costs were put at $360 a year, $30 a month.

Children's allowances—Carl and Martha were each to receive an allowance of 75c per week. Out of this they were expected to pay for their own recreation, collection for church and Sunday school, candy, etc.

Recreation—All foregoing items come to $263.50 a month. This leaves $25.50 a month for entertaining, recreation, etc. This includes, theatre, tickets, concerts, movies, magazines, newspapers, tobacco and all other sundry items not provided for elsewhere.

As the war progresses and greater sacrifices are demanded, the average family will be less and less able to make ends meet unless it charts its spending carefully. And, believe it or not, if once you get your family finances working smoothly you will never want to go back to haphazard spending, to the old scramble of scraping up money to pay bills and the worry of finding your income lagging farther and farther behind your outlay.

Now is a good time to start to budget, for today it is smart to be thrifty, patches are patriotic and dollar pinching is in style.

Gay flowers all season long. This new cosmos, Sensation Dazzler, is notable for flowers of spectacular size and its glowing crimson color. Photo courtesy W.W. Hick & Sons Ltd.

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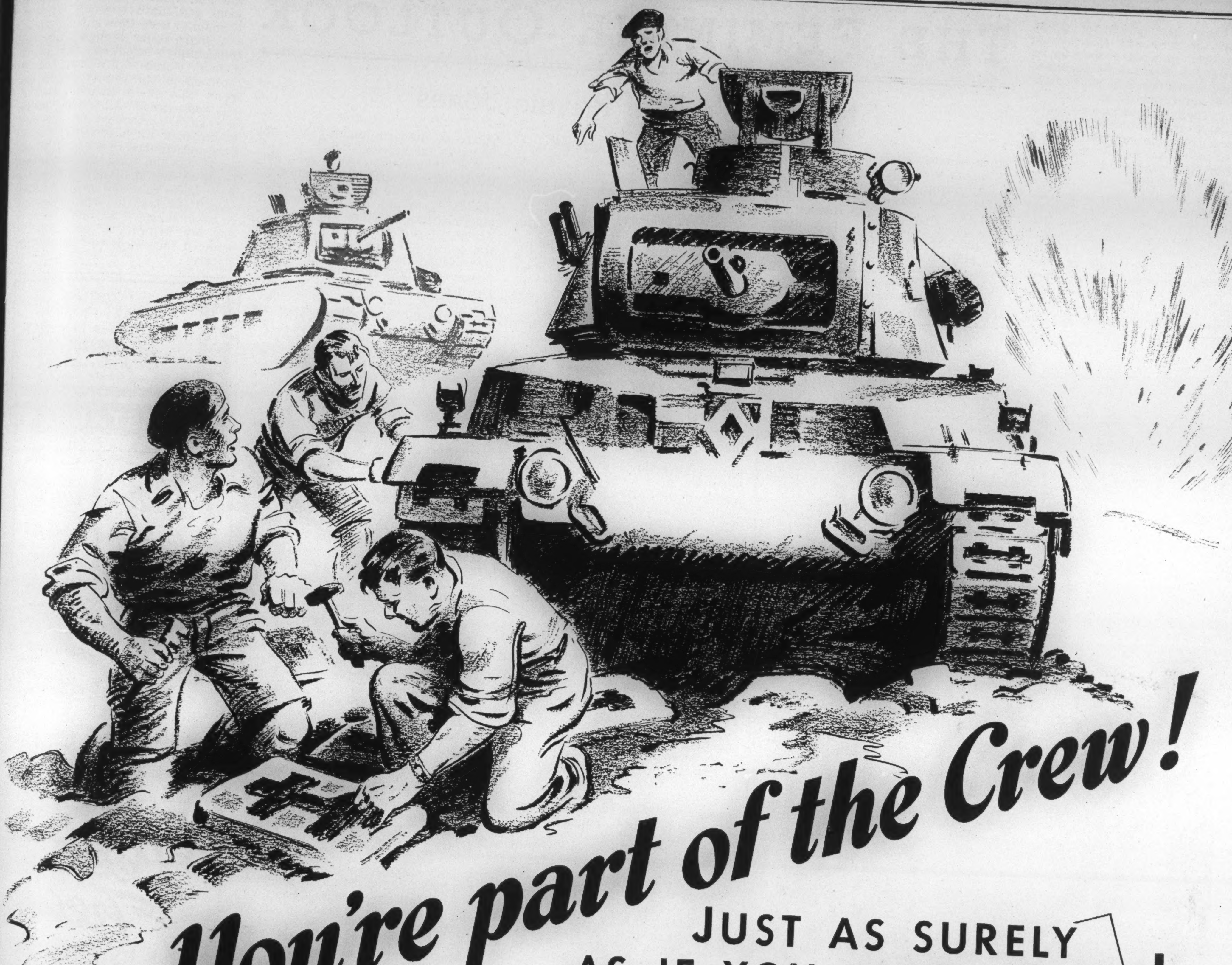

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THE FEMININE OUTLOOK

Now She's Doe Private Jones

BY ANNE FRANCES

THE ship had docked at dawn. Now the time had come to go ashore. The girls were lined up on deck as if for inspection. Tin helmets and gas masks were in place, caps set at a jaunty angle, and shoes agleam. Then an order, sharp and clear, and the uniformed figures marched down the gangplank. They sang as they marched and the cheering from the people on the shore came up to greet them.

"This is English soil under my feet," Alice Jones thought as the line turned. "It's a long way from Vermilion, a long way from Room 13."

She marched easily in the familiar rhythm, lifting her arms shoulder high, thumbs pointed, "A year ago, a year ago," she thought, and the months flew back like a fan opening. She was a "goopy" again, just another female rookie; a recruit in the Canadian Women's Army Corps.

Once again it was summer in Vermilion, Saskatchewan, one of the then two basic training centres for the women in Canada's Army. Sixty "goopies" had staggered off the train at 2 A.M. As they stood on the platform waiting for orders, they were as motley a cross section of Canadian young womanhood as the piles of luggage beside them.

A glance at those suitcases told much about their owners. A pale cowhide wardrobe trunk with matching hat box belonged to an exquisitely dressed blonde girl. (She had asked an army captain to help her carry it. He, gallantly, had put it on the train for her. The next time she met him she was a "doe private" who saluted him without a giggle, confident that he would not recognize her.) Beside the golden calfhide suitcase, a battered papier maché bag tied together with old string. A man's "gladstone," several brown paper packages. Suitcases, proud and humble, side by side.

A gloom filled sergeant gave an order to march, and the girls followed him in a straggling column down the gravel road and across the grass of the parade square toward the row of buildings about a mile away. Dew seeped in through open toed shoes. High heels tottered weakly. Printed silks, too dressy, looked limp and crumpled in the white light of the dawn.

"Goopies"

For many of the girls, it had been the first overnight trip on a train. For them, perhaps, it had been a sleepless night beset with fears and doubts. It had been easy to sing loudly when the train pulled out of the home station, but, later, in the darkness of the sleeping car, there had been a few doubts and even the odd unsoldierly tear. Now it was morning and the "goopies" were cold, damp and hungry.

That morning was the worst, Alice thought. No, the inoculations were the worst. Necessary and horrible; necessary and yet forgotten as quickly. Everyone felt awful that inoculation week and home and mother seemed far. Very uncomfortable, a bit feverish, but proud because none had fainted. The word went around: "The men faint more than we do, the doctor said so."

The day you took the oath of allegiance, exaltation and fear mingling, a voice, unrecognizably your own, repeating the solemn words. (Alice's hand had trembled as she touched the Bible). She had felt numb afterwards. The girl ahead of her in the straggling line had followed her out of the office.

"How do you feel?"

"I don't," Alice had said.

"Neither do I," the girl murmured.

Alice was glad when Mary was assigned to Room 13. At least a face she had seen before; no, more than a face, a friend. Six girls, three double decker bunks. She would always remember that room with amused tenderness. Everything happened there. Room 13. Always something foolish.

Six girls from every part of Canada. Mary Spivak whose father had been at Hong Kong. Alice Jones from a Manitoba farm. Alice, whose father fought last time, whose brother is in the navy, whose boy friend patrols the skies over the English Channel. And Sarah from British Columbia. Sarah, bright and hard as a copper bowl.

Six Girls

And Hilda Bjornson, a tall girl, slim, with hair shining like the buttons between her fingers. Josette Mercier, smiling to show even, beautiful teeth, twisting and turning in front of the mirror to admire the new uniform. She had the figure for a uniform, the right sort of shoulders and hips. Jane McCall, dumpty, actually fat, the worst fitting uniform on the station but she laughed at it, laughed at everything. Sitting on the floor with her feet enormous in "glamor boots," she polished buttons with solemn concentration, perspiration on her round, friendly face.

Memories of the first uniform. The sergeant-major speaking, "Girls, you're in the army now. Are you happy in the service?"

"Yes," hundreds of voices rang out. Girls' voices cheering. He grinned.

"Well, here we are," he said, wiping the grin off, solemn now. "If you toe the line, there is no more privileged person in the army than the private. I guess the first thing to consider is your uniform. I'm proud of mine. By the way, those patch pockets are ornaments. Don't put anything into them. They bulge. And, remember, a soldier, like all gentlemen, removes his hat in a private home, so do you."

Pallas Athene

The kitchen fatigue, just to let you know what it's like in case you disobey an order, or go A.W.O.L. some fine day. Five hundred pots and pans, even garbage pails scrubbed. Cleanliness can be overdone. Let's toe the line. No kitchen fatigue again if it can be avoided.

The new found appetites and the sound food to satisfy it. The learning not only to salute, but to march. Walking through tear gas fumes. Fire drill. The lectures carefully followed. Then basic training ended and the jobs to be done. The satisfaction of learning and belonging to something big.

Six girls from Room 13.

Laughing Jane McCall in her winter battledress, formless in slacks as a teddy bear, driving a three ton truck, familiar with an engine as most girls are with a kitchen stove.

Sarah with a slow, secret smile. "Radio, very interesting but not to be talked about. I'm good at it. I'll get over to see my Tom yet."

Hilda Bjornson, straightbacked, behind a typewriter, her slim fingers setting the keys to a wild but controlled dance.

Josette Mercier in white; quiet, efficient, handing instruments to the army dentist, working the sterilizer.

Mary Spivak unworried by the blinking lights of her telephone switch board, courteous, always with the right name at the tip of her tongue.

Alice Jones, turning out pies which would make her mother proud.

Learning, doing the job, that was the thing.

"How right to put Pallas Athene's head on the buttons of the uniform," Alice thought. "Athene, goddess of war and wisdom. War to be finished soon, and that's why we are here. Wisdom to keep forever."

A sharp order brought Alice mechanically to attention. The fan of memory closed with a snap and she returned to the reality of the moment. She was in England now.

A voice called "All aboard." Someone gave an order and the girls swung their kit bags to their shoulders and climbed into a railway carriage. As the train pulled out they began to sing again and the sound of their voices carried a long way. They sang their favorite which they had so often sung — "Britain expects us any day, Britain . . ." only now they changed the words to "Britain here we are. . ."

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HEART OF THE LOAF

MADE IN CANADA

THE FEMININE OUTLOOK

They Also Serve Who Sit and Wait

BY MARJORIE WILKINS CAMPBELL

CANADIAN papers haven't thrown their pictures across front pages, though most of them are highly photogenic. We don't read about the small and large sacrifices they make. We know almost nothing in cold figures of the amounts they have invested in War Savings Certificates. No yard stick has been perfected to measure the contribution they are making to the morale of people at home and abroad, to say nothing of what their wartime experience will mean to the future of the nation. But "sitters", take it from those who depend on them, are important people.

Sitters are almost all younger teenage girls. You can picture them as being about sixteen. They work in every part of Canada. They are most numerous and make their greatest contribution where there are large concentrations of wives of men on active service. Their work requires skill, patience and reliability.

If you were a young wife with a young child and your husband was on his last leave you'd want to be free to spend as much of those precious hours with him as possible. You wouldn't always want to share them even with your own child. So you'd have to find some one reliable to mind the baby. Grandmother might be available, but today grandmother has her own work. You'd probably rely on a sitter.

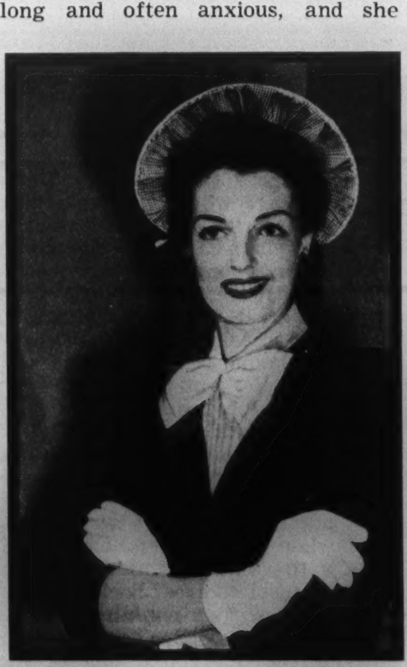
The best means of finding a sitter to satisfy your requirements is to try out several and rely on your own good judgment. You've a right to expect reliability above all things. Then there is the great subject of child care, and most of the derogatory things which recently were murmured against our girls and their ignorance of the rudiments of child care can be forgotten today. Perhaps there are so many babies about that it's smart to know how to look after them. At any rate changing diapers, warming bottles, and managing a burp are no mysteries to this generation of Canadian girls. With rare exceptions you can leave them with your phone number, or the doctor's, and relax. A good sitter will not want to bring her "boy friend" with her, nor should she be allowed to do so under any circumstances. She will come from all walks in life, all circumstances.

Home Work

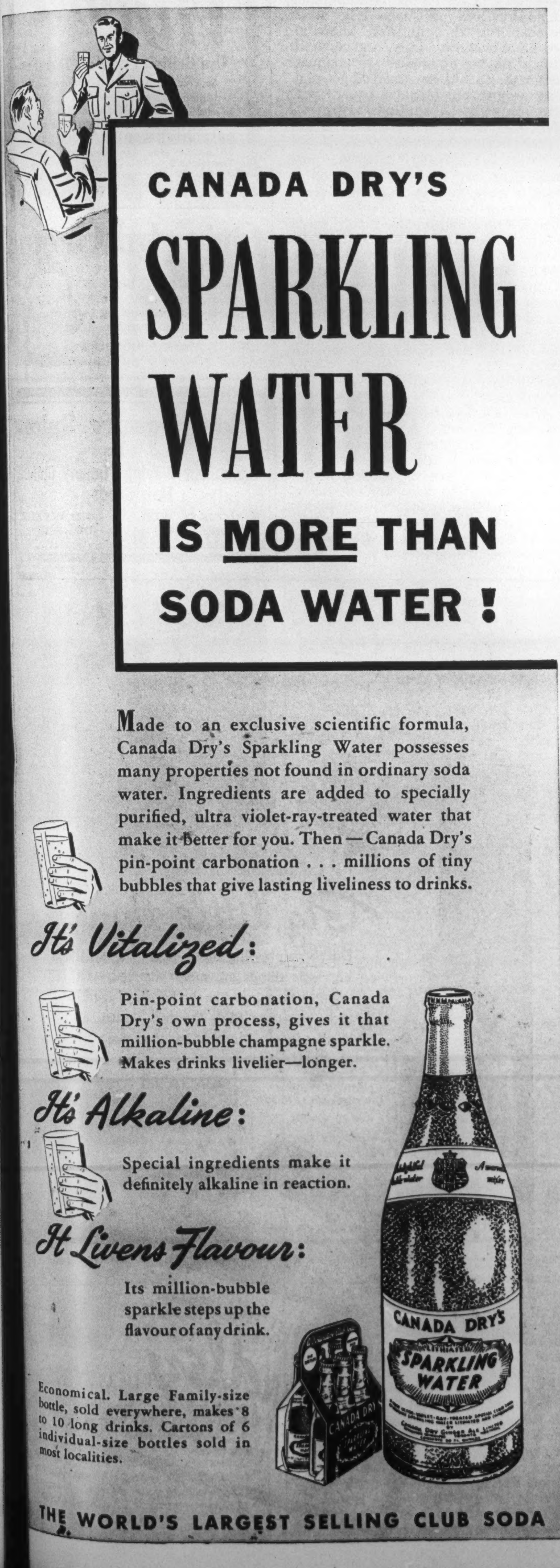
A sitter won't expect to do any housework, unless special arrangements are made. She attends to the child or children and answers the phone. She expects to do her home work or some knitting, and expects you to keep your agreement as to hours and pay. She may be allowed to bring a "girl friend" with her. And neither she nor the girl friend will be annoyed if the uniformed photo on the radio or on the grand piano resembles Mickie Rooney or Ronald Colman. This adds a dash of glamor.

Sitters usually come in by the evening or week-end. In some communities they are elastically organized; in most cases they make their own arrangements, which seems to suit so domestic a situation. Depending upon local custom they arrive between seven and nine and stay till eleven. Occasionally special arrangements can be made for after midnight. But the real sacrifice to a young girl is that Friday and Saturday are the evenings most in demand. As everyone knows these are the two evenings when school girls are permitted to step out; often they are the only evenings when the boy-friend is out, too. To spend an evening with Mrs. Jones' baby means giving up a lot. But Mrs. Jones can't get out any other way, her days are long and often anxious, and she needs a break. Another thing, teenage girls want to buy war savings, and since the war started their allowances have diminished. It's Friday evening with the boy friend or Mrs. Jones' baby; it's a new sweater, a movie, or a milk shake or two or three more war savings stamps. And these Canadian girls who would make first-rate pictures for our newspapers, these girls with their shining long hair-does, their neat and casual and functional clothes, their sun-tanned legs to save stockings are holding an important home front and doing it well and cheerfully.

Rates vary from a quarter to seventy-five cents an evening, and a dollar if the time extends till midnight. While the professional standard is carefully guarded, many a sitter charges nothing in cases where even the smallest fee would do some soldier's wife out of the price of a movie. For their unavowed motto is service. Our kind of girl doesn't lag when the boy friend has his heart set on getting into the Air Force, the Navy or the Army as soon as he's old enough. She looks like right good stuff for handling postwar problems.



Foundation of every wardrobe, a dark "basic" dress lends itself to light touches such as baby blue organdy dickey with tucked front, double bow. The straw bonnet with checked gingham facing is by Sally Victor.



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2. "I cover my face with a thick, fragrant lather of Woodbury Soap. Gently work it over cheeks, forehead and nose. Then rinse with clear water till the pink comes back."

3. Jean's ambition is to write fiction. Like her "heroines," Jean's complexion is smooth, velvety. Woodbury Soap is *extra* mild, contains a costly ingredient for gentleness.

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THE FEMININE OUTLOOK

Wanted --- More And Better Bathtubs

BY DORA SANDERS CARNEY

THERE'S a lot to be said about bathtubs.

Nowadays we hear a great deal on post-war planning. We know what the new cars will look like, and the new aeroplanes. We know that well-to-do people will have a landing field for their gyroscopes on the roof beside the sun garden. It is said, over and over again, on the radio and in the magazines, that city dwellers will have more light and air.

Well, why can't the country people have more bathtubs?

We have plenty of light and air in the country—sometimes, in the winter, too much air. I don't suppose we care much about gyroscopes. The old Model A still gives good service. But it may surprise some city folks to know that a great proportion of Canada's rural population lives its lifetime without owning a bathtub!

I don't mean we don't bathe—we do, and the more credit to us. It used to be that in the summer we could drive the mile or two to the swimming pool at Flannagan's Dam, and play around there for a while, but with gasoline rationing and the shortage of farm help, that is out of the question. Now, the year round, we take the tin tub from its nail in the woodshed and splash our best by the kitchen stove, having locked the back door against neighbors who might just "pop in," and warned the family to keep away. As a matter of fact wise neighbors know better than to go calling on Saturday night.

Maybe you think that is fun? It is, if you are five years old, or less. After that, to bathe adequately in a tin tub takes both determination and technique.

Some of us never quite learn the technique, for it is a matter for argument which is the best. There are three schools of thought among tin-tubbers, the Round Tubbers, the Square Tubbers, and a few who belong to the Two Tubbers. My husband claims that there is also a fourth school, the Non-tubbers, but we'll say as little about them as possible.

Two-Tubbing

The Two Tubbers are those who use two tubs, a big one and a small one. Having filled these to the desired depth, they sit in the big one with their feet in the small one, and claim the results are worth the extra trouble. Two Tubbers are the most fastidious of tin tub bathers.

Besides meaning more work, Two Tubbing means more water, and unlimited supplies of this commodity are something which the average dweller in the country does not have. The majority of ruralites, therefore are either Round Tubbers or Square Tubbers, and the difference is purely a matter of opinion. The Round Tubbers say there is more room in a round tub. They sit in the water with their feet parked outside on a newspaper or old magazine, and pour the water over themselves and the surrounding floor with the dipper. The Square Tubbers claim that the same amount of water lies deeper in a square tub, and that their feet get cold when parked outside like that.

All three schools of Tin Tub Bathing must contend for many months of the year with Draught Dodging. From October until May it is difficult to find any spot on the kitchen floor which is not a meeting place for some of the currents of air which find their way through the cracks in the walls of nearly all country houses. Sometimes it is possible to crowd the tub into a corner between the stove and the pantry cupboard door, with the soap dish posed on the coal-scuttle or woodbox, and the towel hanging on a nail in the cupboard door. This is cosy but definitely dangerous, as the stove stands ready to nip you neatly if you make an unwary turn, and usually in a place, prominent in such turning, which will cause you trouble for a week or more.

Surely, in all our post-war planning and Government-sponsored housing schemes, there will be room for better bathtubs, for the millions of the rural population!

Turkish Delight

Now of course there is a great variety in the bathing facilities favored in the different parts of the world, and great care should be taken by any investigating committee to decide what type of bathtub is most suited to Canadian needs. For instance the Turk, we are led to believe, likes to simmer in a box with only his head sticking out at the top, fezzed or unfezzed we are not told. This is very far removed from Canadian tradition, and to popularize it in the Dominion would entail an extensive and expensive educational project, while it is doubtful if medicos would approve it for a climate like ours.

Throughout the tropical areas of the Far East the "Soochow Tub" is in general use, but again exigencies of climate would make it appear unsuitable for us. For those not acquainted with it, we might explain that the Soochow Tub is a container, four or five feet high, from which water is scooped over one's person. This method is not attractive for a cool climate, especially as Far Easterners warn that it is most unwise ever to attempt to enter the water itself. Even if you could get over the side, they say, you would almost certainly not get out again without assistance, and they quote the embarrassment of unwitting tourists who, climbing into the tub, have upset it in getting out again, and even sent it crashing through the raised and slatted bathroom floor, precipitating the unhappy bather into the garden.

Community Tubs

The Chinese favors a bath house in the village where he can have a ten-cent bath, or a fifteen-cent bath, or, if he feels like throwing his money around, a twenty-five cent bath. Here at last we have a custom for which a great deal can be said. It would be so easy on the towels and mother's laundry troubles, and conjures up a pleasant picture of father harnessing the team on Saturday nights, and tucking the family into the wagon or the sleigh to drive them to the village for their weekly baths. On winter evenings there might be good hot broth or cocoa waiting for them when they reached home again. This is the kind of childhood memory that inspires great books in later years, and brings a reminiscent smile to the lips of the old. The great difficulty is the irrefutable fact of the snow, which blocks the lanes and roads in many rural districts at times. It is bad enough to say, "I haven't been to market since the big snow storm;" it would be worse to have to say "we haven't had a bath since the blizzard!"

What we need in the country is more baths of the sit-and-soak variety, where, after a hard day's work, we can stretch at ease and let fatigue float out of us. Maybe we'd have to carry the water to it in buckets, but surely—oh, please!—we could pull a plug and have the water run away itself! Sheer luxury, you say? Why not a little luxury in the post-war country home? Old-fashioned?—We have heard rumors that in some modern save-your-space city apartments it is thought most up-to-date to have a shower only, and no bathtub. Maybe a shower is adequate after the sort of exercise you get playing tennis on a hard court, with rambling roses spilling along the fence—it is not enough after a day spent hoeing turnips.

Then again, most plans for post-war cities are based on the premise that a large bulk of the urban population will be moved to outlying districts, depending on the faster transportation of the gyroscope and its relations to get them in to work. What does this mean? Will they be doomed to join the ranks of tin-tubbers, acquiring the cold feet of the Round Tubbers, and the draughty balancing of the Square Tubbers? If not, if the new plans envisage for them good sit-and-soak bathtubs, why should they be favored above the old inhabitants?

What Canada needs as a primary clean-up measure, is a nation-wide campaign for bigger and better bathtubs in every Canadian country house. There will be difficulties to be overcome, but they are not insurmountable if the Government is behind the plan, as history shows. The result, I am quite convinced, would be a great upsurging of the rural spirit, a renaissance of the pioneer initiative. For, while our forefathers had no tiled bathrooms to inspire them in youth, most of them lived by the sea, the greatest sit-and-soak bathtub of all time.

So with our gyroscopes and glass bricks and vitamin pills, please, may we have more sit-and-soak bathtubs in the country?

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THE FILM PARADE

Definitive Biography

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

"YANKEE DOODLE DANDY" has come along at last, weeks after the distribution of Academy Awards, and it's a good picture, worth waiting for. This is the sort of biography the screen does best, partly because it has all its material within easy reach and partly because it is warmed through and through with affection for its subject.

The late George M. Cohan was born on the Fourth of July and practically swaddled in the Stars and Stripes. In a sense he never quite outgrew his swaddling clothes. His love of country was instinctive and ingenuous. He just thought America a grand and wonderful place to live in and because he was a natural showman and a born tune-smith he sold his idea triumphantly and himself along with it. It never bothered him to be accused of flag-waving. He just went on waving it, unabashed, right in his critics' faces. There was a good deal that was corny in George M. Cohan's lifelong act, but the corn was deep-rooted in American feeling and his own, so it flourished magnificently. With it all he managed to embody most of the qualities we admire most in America—its exuberance, its resourcefulness and friendliness, its superb cocksureness. America's Yankee Doodle Boy was a flamboyant figure but he was a genuinely endearing one.

It took over two hours to put across the Cohan quality plus the big show-moments of the Cohan career on the screen, but it was time well spent. The film opens with Cohan's Fourth of July birthday, carries him through his cheeky but promising boyhood and on through the star-spangled years when he was selling America on Broadway, the greatest showcase on earth. The best tunes he wrote (" "Yankee Doodle Dandy", "So Long Mary", "Mary Is A Grand Old Name", "Forty-five Minutes From Broadway" ") are all included here, along with the shows they embellished. It is an exact and lively recreation of a period in show-business that ended—as the picture itself might better have ended—with the first Great War, when the doughboys went marching through America's cities to the tune of George M. Cohan's "Over There".

It was George M. Cohan himself who insisted that James Cagney play the Cohan role on the screen. The result is a remarkably smooth blend of two lively Irish American temperaments. James Cagney has obviously given close attention to the Cohan tricks of stage technique, but the energy, the strut and the cocky likeability are characteristics of both men. Walter Huston, an oldtime trouper himself, handles the role of Cohan senior with knowledge and skill, and Joan Leslie provides a pretty though rather colorless portrait of Mrs. George M. Cohan, the Mary of all the popular Cohan songs. The production is elaborate and carefully authentic. As the recreation of a personality and a period "Yankee Doodle Dandy" is good substantial entertainment of exactly the kind that would be approved by George M. Cohan, who understood the principles of sound popular entertainment better than any man in America.

EVERYONE on the Paramount payroll, from switchboard girls to Cecil B. DeMille, is turned loose before the cameras in "Star Spangled Rhythm". At one point Mr. DeMille even threatens to produce his pet giant squid. Fortunately, perhaps, matters didn't get quite that far.

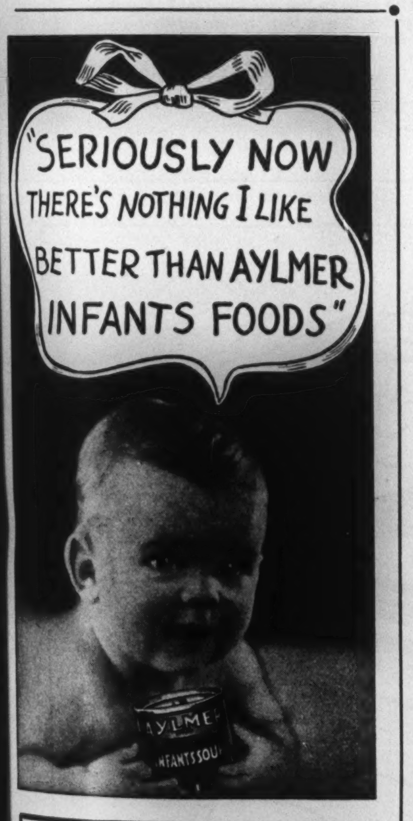
The plot has to do with a bunch of marines who move in on the Paramount lot. They are anxious to have their morale, already alarmingly high, raised still higher. and Miss Betty Hutton, a terrifically active blonde, is exactly the girl to do it. In less time than it takes the boys' eyes to pop she has whisked up a staggering revue with everybody who is anybody on the Paramount lot chipping in patriotically with bit parts. The number I liked best had Bob Hope attempting to escape the attention of William Bendix in a stall shower already occupied by Mr. Bendix. The rest I don't seem to remember very clearly.

"ECSTASY" at the Royal Alexandra opened with a long series of vaguely symbolic shots accompanied by a Voice. The Voice warned us severely that if we were expecting something obscene we were going to be disappointed, and urged us just to relax and enjoy a rich aesthetic experience.

Well, we relaxed. There was plenty of time for it while the story took its slow way across the screen, disdaining dialogue and explaining in a long succession of symbolic images at once coy and portentous, the circumstances of Hedy Lamarr's unfortunate marriage to an elderly gentleman—a sequence which Hollywood would have knocked off briskly and satisfactorily in a couple of well-placed shots.

"Ecstasy" was made at a period when silent screen directors were still fighting the introduction of sound technique. They claimed at the time that sound would destroy the whole carefully-developed art of the screen. It seems obvious now that it arrived just in time to save the screen from an aesthetic death by inches.

Maybe movie audiences are brighter today than they were when "Ecstasy" was made. Or maybe we are simply more practised in screen hieroglyphics. In any case the audience at "Ecstasy", far from sneaking any illicit satisfaction from "Ecstasy's" endless procession of Freudian images and references, relaxed loudly and heartily through most of the picture. Today's audiences know a phoney when they see one.



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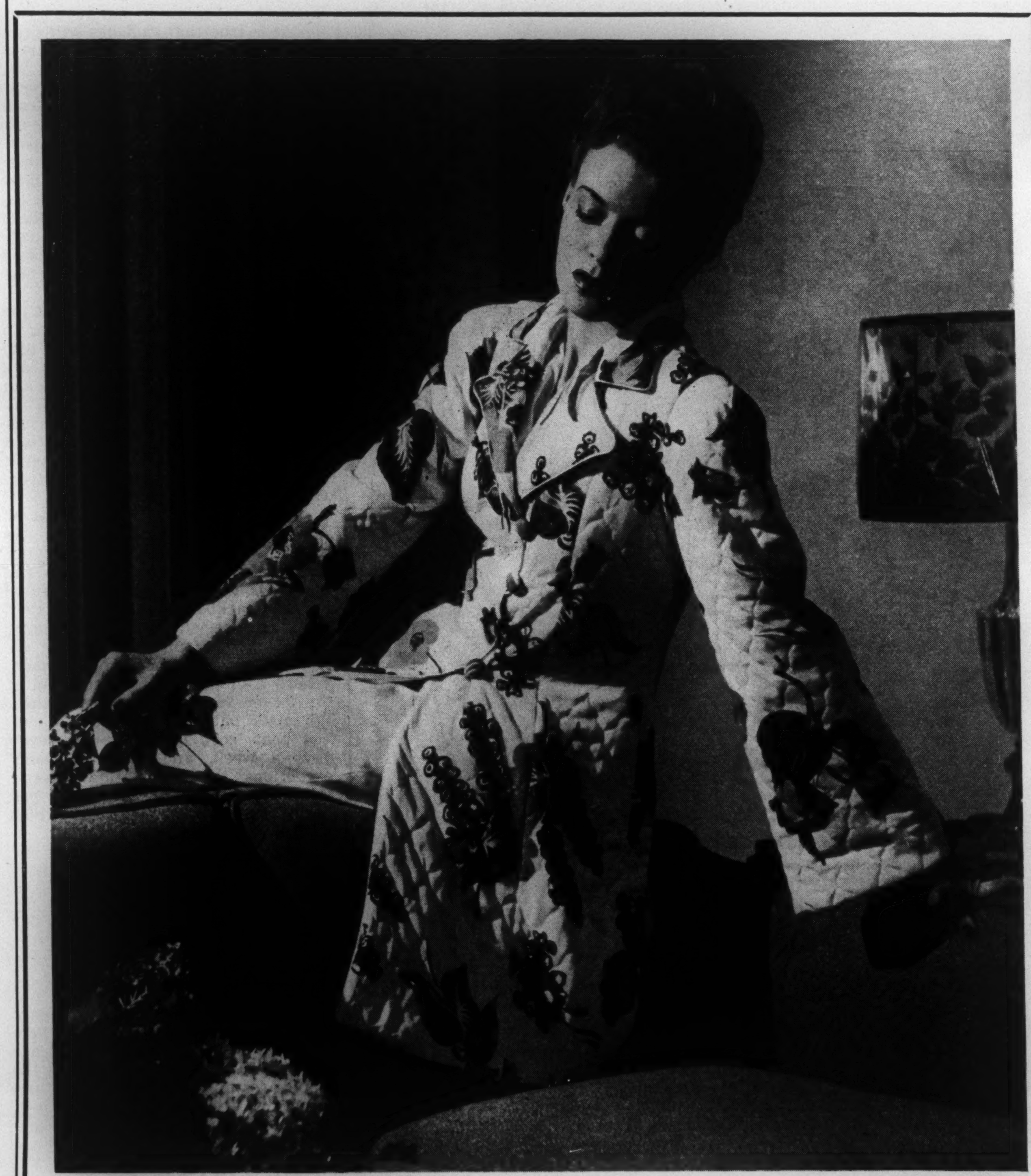
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CONCERNING FOOD

Down to Earth Recipes

BY JANET MARCH

THE best vegetables we have heard of at present are the ones which the Victory garden enthusiasts talk about. Their, as yet imaginary, string beans are tender and brittle and have no black splotches like the tired ones in the shops. Their pea pods are always going to be full to the brim, their carrots will be tender and bursting with that yellow stuff which is so good for your eyes. Just why we of the civilian population should worry about our possible night blindness if we leave off yellow vitamins, when the times we'll be sitting behind a wheel careening down a highway can be counted on our fingers and toes, beat me. Really those of us with A A stickers could give up carrots for the duration, and I hope those plutocrats with A, B, C and sometimes lordly E hate carrots and are made to eat them daily.

The person who can get a piece of land which has been cultivated before and is sunny and well fertilized, is going to have a lot of fun this summer. I doubt if even a prize rose gives more pleasure than the first dish of something you have grown yourself. The people who know nothing about gardening and who go patriotically to work spading up the shady back lawn aren't going to get very far. City earth seems to have all sorts of things in it which it shouldn't have, and few of the things it should.

If you can analyze your soil you can correct the lacks, but it won't take the rocks out of it. It seems that most lawns exist over piles of stones and chips of bricks, each one of which has to be taken out by hand laboriously. It is true that radishes will grow almost anywhere and with marvellous speed. Carrots are good but you must steel yourself to thin them down ruthlessly as the very fine seed leads to too thick planting. Beans are grand if you have sun, and poke themselves up encouragingly quickly. If you want cabbages and have no cold frame, buy seedlings or by frost time you will have produced only about two mouthfuls per cabbage, and have spent hours picking off the worms who love cabbage like their first born.

If you grow parsnips leave half the row in the ground next autumn. In April next year you will see a nice row of green shoots and there are your parsnips at it again and you can pull them up and eat them. They taste quite different from the last year's brand in the shops. This is a fact of nature which I have never seen in any garden book, but it's true. We are eating ours now.

All this though is in the class of pipe dreams. In the meantime the women of the land are scurrying from shop to shop searching the humble spud. Once they have lined up this backbone to the meal they can turn somewhat discouraged eyes on turnips, parsnips, carrots or expensive imported beets or spinach. Where I shop all but a very few of the frozen vegetables have vanished. We can't patriotically live off canned peas, corn and tomatoes seven days a week, and with occasional exceptions the other tinned vegetables have vanished, so we had better go to work on the roots which we can get.

Turnips

2 cups of diced turnips
1 tablespoon of chopped parsley
1 teaspoon of onion juice
1 teaspoon of lemon juice
Pepper
Salt
As much butter as you can spare

Cut the turnips up and cook them in boiling salted water till they are tender. Melt the butter and add the pepper, lemon juice, onion juice and parsley to it, and lastly the well drained pieces of turnip. Heat and serve at once.

Carrots and Cheese

For this recipe you can use the older and cheaper carrots, saving the ones you buy with their heads on from the South to use cooked plain.

½ cup of grated cheese
1 cup of white sauce
1 tablespoon of very finely minced onion
2 cups of diced carrots cooked
Salt
Pepper
Paprika

Make the white sauce and when it has thickened stir in the cheese and onion. Then add the carrots and lastly sprinkle with paprika and serve. Don't let the white sauce cook for more than just long enough to be good and hot after the cheese and other things are in it. White sauce does queer things if it is heated too long with cheese aboard.

Turnips and Carrots

2 cups of diced raw turnips
2 cups of diced raw carrots
2 tablespoons of butter
1 tablespoon of chopped parsley
1 teaspoon of onion minced
Pepper
Salt

Cook the turnips and carrots together in as little water as possible. Melt the butter and add the parsley and onion and then stir in the drained turnips and carrots. Season and serve.

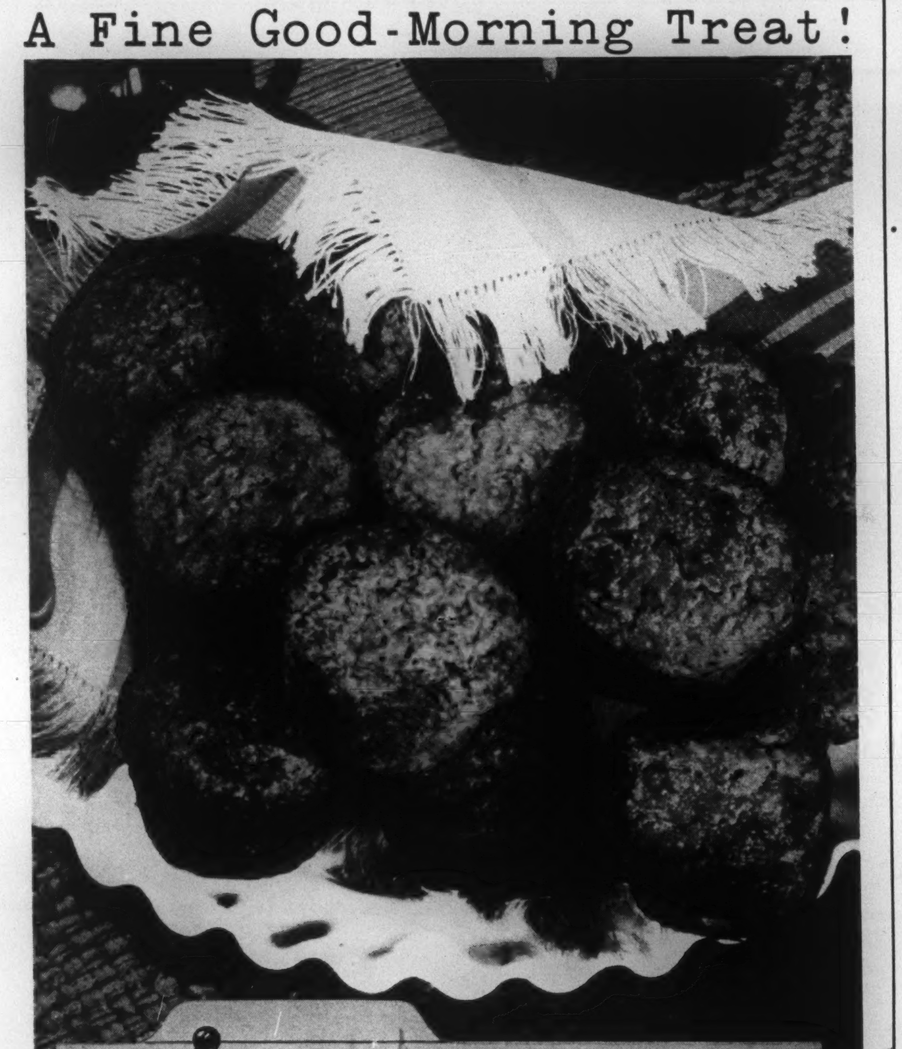
Parsnips and Celery

The celery has been good and plentiful lately and very often if you have eaten it raw you have a few of the outside stalks left over. Try combining it with parsnips this way.

1 cup of diced celery
2 cups of parsnips sliced lengthwise and then cut across
1 cup of tomato pulp
½ minced onion
Salt
Pepper
½ bay leaf

Cook the parsnips separately as they take rather longer than the celery. Simmer the celery in the tomato pulp and add the other ingredients. Cover tightly or you will not have enough liquid. When the parsnips are tender, drain them and add to the celery and tomato mixture. Season to taste.

A Fine Good-Morning Treat!



ALL-BRAN ORANGE MUFFINS

2 tablespoons shortening
½ cup corn syrup
1 egg
1 cup Kellogg's All-Bran
⅓ cup milk
1 cup flour
½ teaspoon salt
2½ teaspoons baking powder
2 tablespoons grated orange rind

Cream shortening and corn syrup thoroughly; add egg and beat well. Stir in All-Bran and milk; let soak until most of moisture is taken up. Sift flour with salt and baking powder; add grated orange rind; add to first mixture and stir only until flour disappears. Fill greased muffin pans two-thirds full and bake in moderately hot oven (400° F.) about 30 minutes.

Yield: 8 large muffins (3 inches in diameter) or 12 small muffins (2½ inches in diameter).

When sour milk or buttermilk is used instead of sweet milk, reduce baking powder to one teaspoon and add ½ teaspoon soda.

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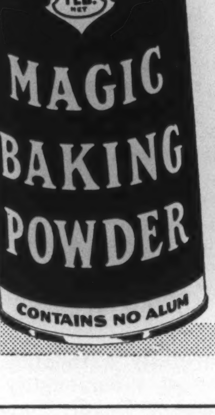

Beef Upside-Down Pie

1½ cups flour
3 tsps. Magic Baking Powder
1 tsp. salt
1 tsp. celery salt
¼ tsp. white pepper
5 tbs. shortening
¾ cup milk, or half milk and half water
¼ cup sliced onion
1 can condensed tomato soup
½ lb. ground raw beef

Sift together flour, baking powder, ½ teaspoon salt, celery salt and pepper; add 3 tablespoons shortening and mix in thoroughly with fork. Add milk and stir until blended. Melt remaining two tablespoons shortening in 9" frying pan, and cook onions until soft. Add tomato soup, remaining ½ teaspoon salt and ground meat; bring to boil. Spread baking powder mixture on top of meat mixture and bake in hot oven at 475° F. for about 20 minutes. Turn out upside down on large plate. Serves 8.

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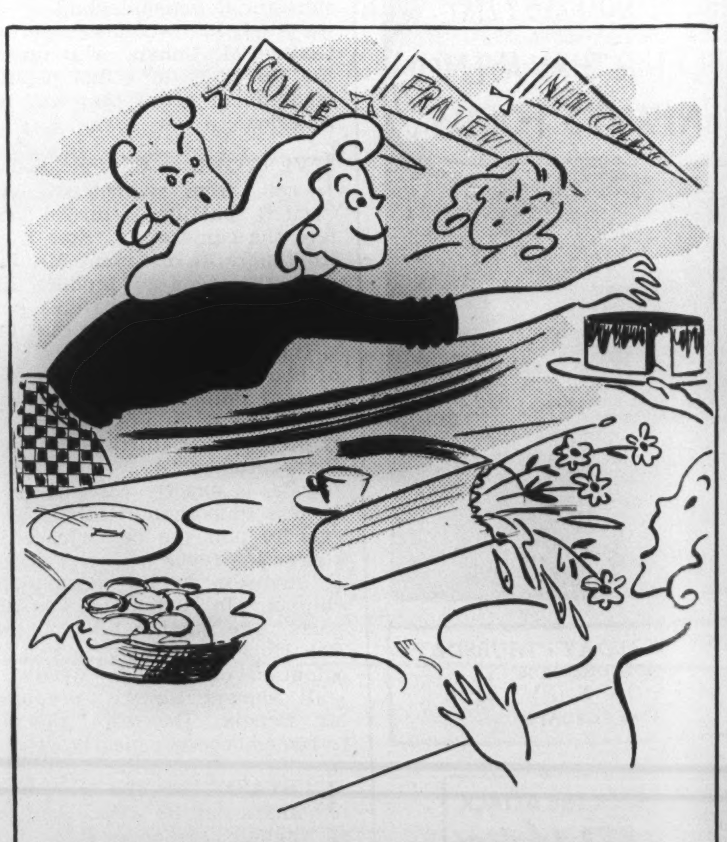

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CONCERNING FOOD

Potatoes Aren't in the Good Book

BY JOCELYN MOORE

ALTHOUGH the tomato was called the love apple, it was a potato that Pocahontas gave to Captain John Smith. With this and other gifts, including his life, she insured for herself a place in school history books and the dubious honor of having a brand of soft coal named after her.

But potatoes, being a staple food, have been taken for granted for a long time. Certainly since Victorian times when Dickens' Mrs. General recommended that "Papa, potatoes, poultry, prunes and prism are all very good words for the lips." It was not ever thus. Shakespeare put them into a catalogue of the most extraordinary things he could think of, for Falstaff to swear by: "Let the sky rain potatoes, let it thunder to the tune of Green Sleeves, hail kissing comfits and snow eringoes, I will shelter me here."

Pirates and Priests

It was the noble pirates who brought potatoes to Shakespeare's England, although a monk, one Hieronymus Cardan, who accompanied Pizarro to Peru, had earlier taken roots home to Spain. When Raleigh's first colonists arrived in Virginia they found the Indians there eating a root they called *openauk*. According to one of the colonists named Hariot, they were "of round form, some of the bigness of walnuts, some far greater, which are found growing many together in ropes, or as though they were fastened with a string. Being boiled or sodden they are very good meate."

Parlous time came upon this colony; they were rescued accidentally by Sir Francis Drake, but on the way home nearly everything they were carrying got swept overboard by storms, with the exception of Hariot's Journal and some potatoes which one of the crew happened to have in his pocket. Before they made port Drake got hold of them (he was notoriously fond of games of chance) and presented them as a memento to Raleigh, who planted them on his estate near Cork and so grew the first "Irish" potatoes: an early example of lend-lease.

Drake's pal Sir John Hawkins brought some roots home from one of his globe-circling jaunts too, but Sir Joseph Banks thinks all these vegetables may have been yams. A confusion arose between the Inca name of *papa* for white potato, and *batata*, the sweet potato. But John Gerard in his Herbal identified both vegetables distinctly, and a friend of Samuel Johnson named Parkinson described the appearance and preparation of 'papas seu battatas Virginianorum' so as to leave no doubt it was the 'Irish' potato he meant, nor that it was steadily making its way below the salt.

By this time the potato had fixed up the Irish famine and given birth to the famine song,

Oh the praties they grow small,
  over here, over here,
When we dig them in the fall
And we eat them coats and all
  full of fear, full of fear.

(A similar song was heard up till recently in Kansas.) And the Royal Society of London attempted to get it taken up in Scotland as a staple "for the lower classes": probably hoping thereby to use Scottish wheat for more tea-time bread and butter in the stately homes of England. But the shrewd Presbyterians searched the Scriptures and found no mention of the potato therein. "If 'tisna in the Good Book, we'll have none o' it," they said (approximately). They must have relented later on, though, for Scottish people now say there's no potato in the world like those, purple on the outside and yellow within, that grow on the Grampian Hills.

Royal Chef's Crusade

In Europe, especially in France, potatoes were at first held to be poisonous. They do belong to the Nightshade family, while the sweet potato is a Morning Glory. It was the royal chef Parmentier who introduced them to the Gallic palate. After he and his friends had eaten them over a period of months without any noticeable effect except perhaps an increase of embonpoint, M. Parmentier invited twelve of his most distinguished colleagues to a dinner. Among the savory viands was a creamy, herb-flavored mound, light as driven snow. Parmentier had invented *mashed* potatoes!

The guests ate with delight and clamored for the recipe. When they learned what they had eaten, they severally rushed from the house, shouting for their leeches and father confessors. But Parmentier set about a one-man potato Crusade, and his efforts were crowned with success when Louis XVI appeared at a levee with a potato blossom in his buttonhole, murmuring "Que voulez-vous? C'est la pomme de terre!"

So began a long, if homely, career for the potato in Europe, it becoming an ingredient of state dinners, stock feed, syrup, glucose, alcohol and the Gilbert and Sullivan operas: ask any Savoyard to place "a sentimental passion of a vegetable fashion . . . an attachment a la Plato for a bashful young potato. . ." Field cannon rumbled and sabres rattled in its defence during the War of the Bavarian Succession, which the Prussians called the Potato War.

As Pancakes

In fact the Germans, both in the old country and on this continent, proved especially fertile in thinking up things to do with the potato. You know potato pancakes made of mashed potatoes (kartoffel kloesse) or of raw grated potatoes (latkes)? And German style potato salad, the cold diced potatoes served with a hot dressing made of fried bacon, onions, sugar and vinegar?

Most potato recipes of historical interest are scarcely suitable for the rationed era, but an early writer says that to save butter in frying potatoes, they should be fried till nearly done in lard or dripping, and then when quite dry the butter is put in and allowed to coat and brown the slices. Dr. Kitchener notes, with a suggestion of a sniff, that "some cooks . . . stew the potatoes in ale . . . or bake them with herrings or sprats." He himself gives a dish called Colcannon, in which spinach is mixed with mashed potatoes.

Recipes abound for potato bread and potato flour cakes, and in the Receipt Book of Mistress Anne Blencowe, originally penned in 1694, we find "Ye Best Potato Pudding: Take a pound of potatoes, boyled, peeled and colde, mash them thro a strainer. Then add one pound of fresh Butter melted, ten Egges, half a pound of Suggar and half a Nutmeg, mix them together and put it in a quick oven."

Mrs. Blencowe's descendants, if alive in England at this hour, will not be baking this particular dish. But they will be using potatoes in greater quantity than before, urged on by the Ministry of Food's 'Potato Pete' demonstration in the open-air basement of John Lewis' blitzed London establishment. They might be interested, too, in the suggestion of a nineteenth century gourmet identified only as 'A.', that sweet potato, boiled and cut into thin slices, be "brought to the tea-table, as a delicate relish owing to its agreeable nutritious sweetness."

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WARTIME GARDENS

Gay Flowers All Season Long

BY COLLIER STEVENSON

START browsing through seed catalogues and nine times out of ten your whole evening is gone; gone, but by no means wasted, as the chances are that you have made a list as long as your arm of "must have" annuals and perennials to fill your garden with glad color. Of course, some tapering down probably will be in order, as certain of your first selections may not be suitable for the space, soil and available exposures in your garden. Height and habit of growth should have a bearing on the final selections, and the relation of one color to another certainly should have consideration—for who hasn't been appalled by the effect of bright pink petunias and flaming orange marigolds blooming close together?

Actually, the only safe course in ordering either annuals or perennials—or anything else for a garden—is to be governed by a simple plan showing the exact length and breadth of all the spaces for which flowers are wanted; and on the plan should be noted some indication of the background, and whether the area is shaded or sunny. Such a plan would avoid many an error in judgment, and make for real beauty in a garden.

YEAR after year, the All America Selections bring to home-gardeners on both sides of the Border new varieties which have been tested long and exactingly before being offered to the public. Among the 1943 All America Selections which stand out this year there is an aster, the Early Giant Crego, of a distinctly new shade, a deep navy blue described as blackish blue. This aster, it is claimed, blooms both early and continuously.

Winner of an Honorable Mention in the 1943 All America Selections is a cosmos, Sensation Dazzler, notable for the size of its blooms and its deep amaranth crimson coloring. Cosmos are attracting more and more attention, as witness a Silver Medal awarded in the 1942 All America Selections to the Yellow Flare, a cosmos that won many friends in Canada when it was introduced last year.

GROWERS have produced many splendid petunias in recent years and have won awards consistently. This year awards have been won by three petunias: a Silver Medal by the mauve-pink America, a Bronze Medal by the pure white Igloo, an Honorable Mention by the English Violet, a lovely rosy mauve-violet in hue. Another recent petunia is Dwarf Cream Star, soft cream deepening to golden yellow in the throat. The giant-flowered Glamour, bright salmon pink with brown veinings in the throat, is still another relatively new petunia of real merit.

Winner of a Silver Medal in this year's All America Selection is a new marigold, Dwarf Sunkist. This little variety, only 6 or 8 inches high, has deep golden-orange flowers with a crested centre of tubular petals surrounded by broad guard petals. Another recent annual over which growers are enthusiastic is Cleome Pink Queen, which is a constant bloomer. The color is a beautiful clear pink. And so the list of intriguing new annuals grows to supplement the long array of annuals that have won friends down through the years.

AS FOR perennials — they, too, have been making loyal friends for many long years back because of both their beauty and dependability. Hardiness also has contributed very largely to this popularity, as it has permitted the home-gardener to plant perennials in a fixed position and treat them as a permanent garden feature, gaining in attractiveness with every passing year. And the fact that such beloved old flowers as bleeding heart, columbines, Michaelmas daisies, campanula, delphiniums, bergamot, peonies, Shasta daisies and phlox are included in the perennials surely is sufficient compensation for novelties being fewer in perennials then in annuals.

One well-known grower says that there are two important points in planting perennials: first, that the holes be dug deep and wide enough to allow the roots being well spread out, and, secondly, that the soil be firmed around the roots very tightly. For a comprehensive border, a bed from 5 to 6 feet wide and from 30 to 40 feet long is suggested by the same grower, with dwarf varieties at the front stepping up gradually to tall-growing perennials at the back.

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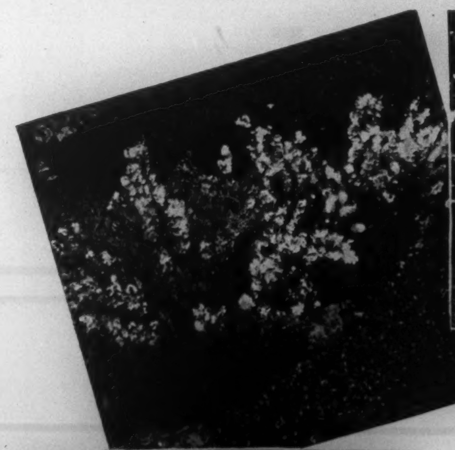

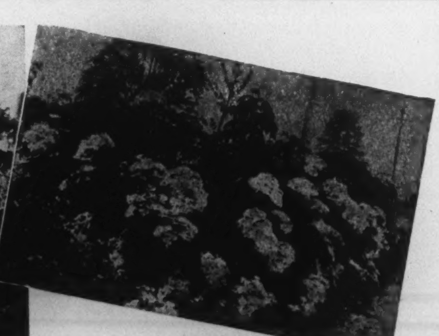

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THE OTHER PAGE

Listen Lisette!

BY MADGE MACBETH

LISETTE looked with ill-concealed distaste at the food set before her. Half an hour ago, she had begged for it; would have attacked it with relish. But now, all zest to eat was gone, and just as they had made her wait, they would probably stuff the breakfast into her rebellious mouth, bleating all the time about the rewards for good behavior and the dire result of disobedience and general lack of co-operation.

She gave an uneasy glance at the broad back of the woman who had served her, thinking, *I'm little better than a prisoner, a slave, in the hands of these people. Every move is limited; every wish denied.* And the hypocrisy of them . . . pretending to be so fond of her; acting always for her good. You'd think they were offering her at least ten freedoms instead of four, and that they didn't understand the indignity she felt at being in 'protective custody.'

Bullies, she told herself. *Tyrants, that's what they are! And me sitting here at their mercy, practically helpless!*

Her bitter thoughts did not frame themselves in these precise words, for Lisette was not proficient yet in the use of English. But the woman turning suddenly, surprising her before she could assume a more docile expression, had no doubt as to the thoughts in her mind.

"Now, now," she scolded, "no more of your shenanigans, miss! You come off that hunger strike, or you won't—"

"I will," shouted Lisette, and then was a little frightened at her open defiance. She'd never gone as far as this, before. Her rebellion had been more covertly expressed. Passive resistance, she found, was very effective. She knew well enough what the woman was going to say, "—you won't be allowed to hear the bells"—and she didn't care a button. She couldn't understand all this excitement over bells. It left her cold.

For days, people had talked of little else; the milkman, the postman, even strangers in the park where she was made to go for exercise. You'd think a bell was something rare and precious, whereas this house was full of them. They were always ringing—front door, back door, telephone and in every room there was a bell that, when pressed, made pointers spin round to certain numbers in a box on the wall of the kitchen. There were even brass bells and bells of glass on various tables. Lisette was bored by the mention of bells, but to be prevented from hearing them was quite another matter; another evidence of the tyranny that must be resisted even at the risk of personal danger.

"I will so," she cried, keeping a wary eye on the advancing woman. "My Mummie'll let me. . . She promised."

"You won't be able to get round your poor Mummie so much, after this," she predicted. "There'll be little brother to consider, and the sooner you learn it, the better. Now, open your mouth, and eat up your porridge, so's we'll be out and back before Mummie gets home from the hospital. God be praised for a wonderful day, both for this family and for England!"

Nana sniffled and wiped her eyes on the corner of her apron. She pushed another spoonful of porridge at Lisette. *Oh well,* thought the latter, *if the creature is going to cry—*

SHE couldn't bear seeing people cry. Not long ago, her Mummie had cried and that was utterly awful! It was when Daddy went away to a place called War. Well, not exactly when he went away, for that day, Mummie was simply radiant . . . laughing and teasing Daddy and "keeping up something wonderful" according to Nana. But afterwards, when the house slowly filled with twilight and silence and a fearful emptiness, then Mummie went into her room, softly closed the door, and Lisette could hear her crying. It was utterly awful!

So now, she carefully avoided looking at Nana as she took the spoon and began to feed herself, "like a proper little lady", to quote again this arbiter of social standards, whose next reference to the bells was in the nature of a promise about to be fulfilled.

Quite docilely, Lisette allowed herself to be dressed in the costume that matched the gentian-blue of her eyes. The bonnet had always been a little small, but it covered her ears and that was all that mattered. A foam of golden ringlets protected the top of her head.

She had sensitive ears . . . like Daddy's. Pleasant sounds brought exquisite joy, deeper even than lovely colors or flower fragrance. But harsh sounds, ugly sounds, filled her—as they filled Daddy—with unendurable pain. She used to scream when the siren sounded.

There were crowds of people in the streets. The air was touched with frost, and Lisette was rather glad that Nana had refused to let her walk, strapping her in her little cart.

"We'll never get to hear the bells if you hang like an anchor on me," she said. "Emmie'll be in her cart. And Robin, too, I shouldn't wonder."

Strange, thought Lisette, *that what Emmie did was always right; an example for her to follow. But why wasn't what she did as right for Emmie? Why must she be always wrong?*

"A rebel," Daddy used to call her, laughing.

"Just like you," Mummie had sighed, in a way that didn't mean she was sorrowful exactly; rather as though the situation required coping with in a big way. "My two problem children," she said.

NANA could not make very rapid progress even with her in the cart, but Lisette had begun to enjoy herself. The people all about her were so gay and happy looking. There were smiles on every face, or if not smiles, there was a deep look in their eyes that made a person's heart beat faster.

"Oh, here you are, Mrs. Prosser," cried a voice behind her. "I was afraid we'd never find each other in the crowd."

"Ah, good-morning, Mrs. Tradburke," greeted Nana. "Yes, they've turned out something wonderful on this wonderful day!"

Nana and Emmie's Nana called each other "Mrs. Prosser" and "Mrs. Tradburke," which made Lisette want to laugh, especially when she re-

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TOBE'S TREERY NIAGARA ON THE LAKE ONT

membered the way Daddy spoke those names on the piano.

"This is Mrs. Prosser," he would announce, as notes dripping with prunes-and-prisms refinement slipped from the keys. "And this is Mrs. Tradburke," he would grin, while Lisette squealed with delight at the sturdy hiccoughing sounds that followed his words.

"Oh, Hugh," Mummie cried. "Really, you shouldn't . . . not before her, you know. She's sure to tell them."

But Daddy drew her to him and explained that this was a secret, and that secrets must be honorably kept. So she had never told. But every time the Nanas met, she remembered.

Memories washed across her in a great warm flood. They washed out the conversation going on behind her, and the crowds standing still now, their faces upturned to the church steeple. They washed out even Emmie's little fat hand that plucked at her sleeve . . . as she thought how Daddy played.

He didn't play as other people did —with a ball or a doll or a game of any kind. He "played" sitting at the piano, now voiceless and lonely; missing him as much as she did. There was magic in his long, sensitive fingers. Everybody said so. And magic was something like talk, only far, far more beautiful! It never hurt her ears, even when it was strong and loud and sometimes, scolding. She understood it; responded to it, whereas words made no impression.

"So the Madam's coming home this afternoon, you say, Mrs. Prosser?"

Lisette became aware of the voices behind her.

"Yes, just after lunch."

"Have you seen the baby? Is he a nice boy?"

"The spitting image of his father. And he weighed nine pounds."

"Dear . . . dear! And her such a tiny slip of a thing! Has she heard from—him?"

"Not since the worst of the fighting began. Poor lamb! But she's kept up something wonderful!"

"And what about—her?" Lisette knew, without turning her head, that she had come in for discussion. "How does—*she*—feel about the baby?"

"Doesn't know much about him, yet, Mrs. Tradburke," announced Nana. "It'll do her good to give in a bit. . . She's a precious child—you know what I mean—but wilful is the word."

"Well, that's usually the way. One, you know. An only child can't rightly help being spoiled."

At this, Nana sprang to her defence by explaining she wasn't exactly spoiled. She'd never been a hard child to manage when her Daddy was at home. But since he'd gone away, she missed him something cruel and that made her a wee bit cranky, now and then.

ECHOES drifted between Lisette and the talk surrounding her. . . Echoes of Daddy's playing. How he made her laugh . . . with cascades of little giggles! And dance with irresistible rhythms that lifted her and sent her floating across the floor! And how he could hold her enthralled . . . quiet as a mouse, while the dim-lit room filled with soothing sound.

But she liked it best when Daddy played to her alone. It was then she saw sleepy birdlings nesting in the trees; moonlight like a silver carpet flung across the lawn. It was then that she could hear the voice of thunder trembling through the room; the scream of wind as it twisted the backs of the poor trees! It was then that she could smell the flowers of spring, the hot sun on the morning dew and the salt of the wide and shining sea. And before Nana carried her off to bed, she always begged him to play those noble chords like the voice of an organ speaking; like a chorus of a hundred men offering up a song of praise and thanksgiving. . .

"AH-H-H!" The great round note of a bell rolled over the heads of the people, and before the sound died away, the air throbbed with triumphant melody, not only from the steeple across the way, but from different churches—from churches all over England. The sky was filled with the glory of ringing bells. And Lisette thrilled to the sound.

Bewildered, she looked aloft, hearing more than the glad pealing of the bells. Her Daddy was calling to her. He was making music-pictures as he used to do. She felt the pitiless sun, the ache of parched throats and sand-dried eyes; she heard the steady throb of tanks thundering across the desert floor, and the gasping breath of their slowly roasting crews. And through all this—even through the dreadful hurting noise of diving planes—she heard her Daddy's voice heartening his men. And then, hoarse wild cries . . . cries of victory! They sounded somehow like the voice of an organ speaking; like a chorus of a hundred men lifted in praise and thanksgiving.

The clamor of the bells set her aquiver. Over her head, under her feet, she was caught up in the arms of melody, and at last, she understood. It was her Daddy and Emmie's Daddy and thousands of other Daddies who had made these bells ring so that gladness might be brought to people's hearts even though that gladness overflowed into tears.

Her tiny body was wracked with joy as she stretched her arms upward toward the singing tower, and cried within her heart, *Daddy! . . . Daddy! . . . I'm being glad! . . . I'm listening . . . the bells . . . the bells!*

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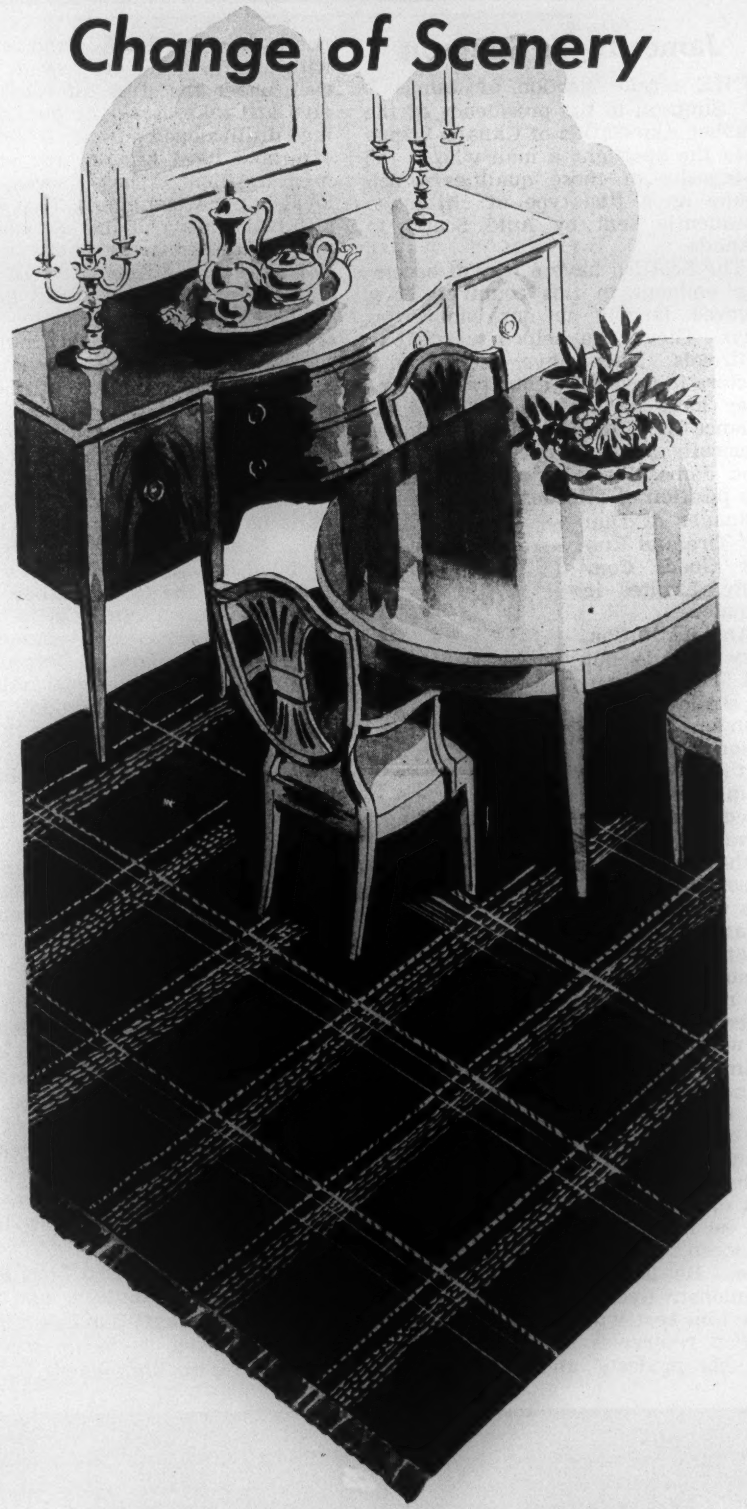

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You'll pretend you're treading on pine needles when you put down these forest-cool "fibres." There's a textured monotone that would alternate nicely for your living room broadloom . . . block patterns or broken checks to suggest a shady terrace. Our Rug Department has a grand selection of reversible fibre rugs—in "Kraft" fibres or combinations of "Sisal" and "Kraft"—and their clear tones should blend with your colour schemes. Moreover, "fibres" help to cheat the moths of a Summer's feasting on your precious wool rugs—but store them away with plenty of moth preventives . . . saves them from sunburn, too.

RUGS, *Third Floor*

Turn your dining room into a terrace with a combination "Sisal" and "Kraft" fibre rug in a bold block pattern, with fringed ends; blue, green, beige or burgundy; sizes about: 36" x 63", $7.50; 4' x 7', $13.50; 6' x 9', $22.50; 9' x 12', $37.50.

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Safety for the Investor

SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, MAY 8, 1943

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor

Can Mortgage Cuts Remedy Bad Farming?

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

James Inglis Simpson

THE recent election of James I. Simpson to the presidency of the Rubber Association of Canada brings into the spotlight a man who is the composite of those qualities which make up a fine type of citizen so frequently sent by Auld Scotia to Canada.

The Scottish have a way of becoming eminent in this country. They figured largely in our pioneering days. They have helped to run our railroads. They have been strong factors in developing our banks; and they have certainly made their influence felt in Canadian business generally. Thus it is no surprise to find James Simpson capably filling the position of president and general manager of Dunlop Tire and Rubber Goods Company, Limited in Canada.

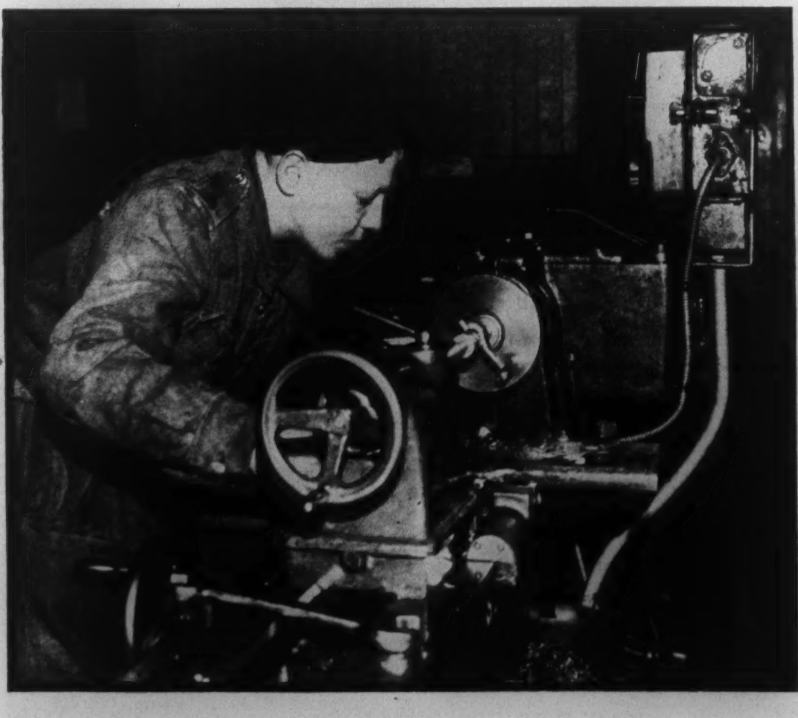
An institution, they say, is but the lengthened shadow of its founder. No institution or organization can remain uninfluenced by the character of its guiding personality. It is he who sets the tone of the organization. It is he who is responsible for its policies, its dealings with representatives and retailers and its final impact on the public at large. That those dealings are on a mutually satisfactory basis, that the name Dunlop has been maintained and strengthened in popularity with the public, is in itself a testimony to the efficiency of management and the character of the man who holds in his hands the destiny of Dunlop-Canada.

James Simpson, as has been noted, is the composite of those qualities most of us have learned to associate with so many Scotsmen in Canada. He doesn't wear his heart on his sleeve. He is reserved and usually undemonstrative. Yet those who know him best will tell you that his Scottish reserve is merely a veneer over his modesty and that underneath he is friendly and sincere, with a faith in his fellowman which, even under the stress of commercial give and take, is as yet far from being disillusioned. That is why he can take hard knocks and still remain resilient. That is why he is loyal in his attachments. That is why also he is known by his associates to rate character away above superficial cleverness. Add to these traits a streak of sentiment which he does his best to hide, a passion for accuracy and a clean-out orderly mind and you have an ensemble of characteristics that explain much of his business success and happy personal relationships.

It's queer how often you find Scotsmen associated with banks at the outset of their careers. James Simpson is no exception to this. Born in Elgin, Scotland, in 1885, he formed the habit of disciplined thinking as a junior with the British Linen Bank in his home town. In 1909, he came to Canada and became associated with the Royal Bank in Vancouver. From 1911 to 1914 he was assistant treasurer of the Dominion Trust Company, Vancouver, leaving that to take a commission with the Irish Fusiliers, with which regiment he served until 1918.

In 1919, he joined Canadian Industries Limited, holding various positions until 1925 and becoming, in succession, division manager, paints and varnish division in Toronto; general manager, fabrics and finishes group in Montreal. In 1932, he was appointed general manager, Dunlop Tire and Rubber Goods Company, Limited, Toronto; became vice-president and general manager in 1933 and was elected president in 1939. He is a director, Canadian Lastex Limited and Small Arms Limited; president of the Rubber Association of Canada, chairman of the Rubber Advisory Committee to the Rubber Controller, and a past president of the Rotary Club of Toronto.

James Simpson married Jean MacDougall on June 10, 1914, and the son of that marriage, Sub-Lieut. Norman M. Simpson, is today serving his country on the high seas.



That it is, indeed, "a young man's war", is aptly illustrated by this picture from Britain. It is also indicative of how British youth is given opportunity to help win the war and, at the same time, prepare itself for a place in post-war industry. Shown here is a 16-year-old apprentice at an Army Technical Training School where boys of fourteen to active service age are trained in the various highly skilled trades. This lad will one day be a tool-maker, meanwhile he helps win the war by devoting his energy to equipment repair work for the Ordnance Corps.

BY. J. LEWIS MILLIGAN

The Federal Government has decided to extend the application of the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act to Manitoba, and has passed an order-in-council to stay mortgage foreclosures in order to keep on the land "every farmer who is an efficient food producer."

A statement has been issued citing cases to show that serious harm has resulted from debt adjustments under the Act, and pointing out that western farmers are now enjoying a substantial increase in cash income.

It is contended that the problem of promoting efficiency in food production calls for more direct and practical methods.

DURING the depression years the Bennett government passed the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act which provided machinery whereby farmers with an overburden of mortgage debt could have that debt written down by boards of review. In the intervening years, much debt has been written down and many lenders have voluntarily adjusted principal and interest downwards. The Act doubtless brought relief in many deserving cases, but its application has been highly improper in numerous instances, and until recently it continued to function only in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

The Federal Government has now decided to amend the Act "to make it a more effective instrument and extend its application to Manitoba." In the meantime, an order-in-council has been passed empowering the courts to stay foreclosure proceedings in order to "keep on the land in the western provinces every farmer who is an efficient food producer."

The purpose of this order-in-council is a commendable one, but the method is very questionable and unjust to creditors in the light of past experience. It is a good idea to keep farmers on the land and promote their efficiency in the production of food, but this should not be done at the expense of people who have invested their hard-earned savings in insurance and other provident concerns. If the Government wants to start a campaign for increased agricultural production the cost of movement should be paid out of public funds, since the country at large will benefit.

Moreover, the reduction of principal and interest of mortgages will not necessarily make farmers efficient. In many cases it will probably have the opposite effect and tend to make negligent farmers more negligent. Indeed, debt has often acted as an incentive to efficiency and greater effort. Certainly if a farmer is inefficient and careless, even the entire cancelling of his debts will not make him efficient and industrious.

In a statement issued by the Dominion Mortgage and Investment Association, many cases are cited which prove that serious harm has resulted where indolent and inefficient farmers were given adjustments, since industry and efficiency were discouraged and general honesty and integrity were impaired. Among the many examples given is a case in Saskatchewan where the farmer was reported by the Sheriff to be only 50 per cent efficient. The mortgages showed by records of production by adjacent farmers that the debt difficulties were due to the debtor's poor farming methods and extravagant living. He could not pay his taxes and hospital bills, and he owed $2,117 for seed relief, but at the same time he could afford to trade in his old car for a new one and pay $400 cash. His statement of liabilities was found to be grossly incorrect and he had failed to disclose all his revenue and earnings. Yet the Board of Review formulated a proposal for mortgage reduction.

Another case given is that where a

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

The Menace of the Strikes

BY P. M. RICHARDS

WHILE Canada's army in Britain makes final preparations for the invasion of Europe, Canada herself suffers major set-backs in her war effort as the result of labor tie-ups of production. Much production has already been lost and much more loss is threatened. And this occurs at a time when we must look for a considerable destruction of equipment in the fighting to start soon on the Continent, and a consequent large need for replacement, as well as the development of needs for new types of equipment or for existing types now, perhaps, in short supply. It's a mad situation; a looker-on would be entitled to think that many of us at home were consciously working against our boys at the front.

There seem to be three main causes of labor restiveness: rivalry between labor unions to achieve "sole bargaining agency" status in relations with employers; workers' dissatisfaction with their remuneration after taxes in the face of a rising cost of living, and apprehension regarding the lay-offs of workers (many have already occurred and more are impending) in connection with the change-overs in production now featuring the Canadian and Allied war program. And no doubt there is a fourth factor: a disposition by some elements of labor to use the war emergency to force concessions that were previously unobtainable, a disposition which has certainly been strengthened by the Government's "appeasement" policy as exhibited in several recent strikes.

Lay-Offs in War Industries

The most serious of these factors at the moment is the lay-offs of workers in a number of war industries required by sudden stoppages or slow-downs of production of certain equipment, due to the changing needs of war as discovered in the North African campaign. Anti-tank guns have been evolved that can knock out tanks very effectively, so the tank is now being demoted to a less important position than it occupied at the time of the fall of France, when the Allies' lack of effective anti-tank guns made the tank appear to be the all-important weapon. At the time of the Battle of Britain, we needed fighter planes much more than bombers; now, we're bombing Germany. We have a considerable supply of guns and ammunition but we desperately need ships—more and more ships, escort as well as cargo. We seem to be well stocked up at the moment on mechanical transport for the fighting services, which may permit the production of some automobiles for essential civilian use, but there will be new types of armored combat vehicles as the result of experience in Africa. Because we seem to have all the gun mounts we need at present we may now have some spare industrial capacity wherewith to produce farm machinery, for which there is a considerable demand.

In part the production changes now taking place or in prospect arise from the fact that we have now largely completed the "original equipment" of the fighting services. It had to be provided as quickly as possible, which means that a great deal of productive capacity had to be devoted to that end. Now it has been provided, and the task now is to produce equipment for new and special needs, and particularly the means of transportation of all these products to wherever they are needed. Shortage of shipping space and of storage capacity at the ports and elsewhere are, of course, influencing the present production situation.

The Government Should Explain

These shifts and slow-downs of production are reasonable and inevitable but they mean displacement and transfers of workers and thus cause disquiet and resentment. Mr. Howe, Minister of Munitions and Supply, has indicated that all those laid off will be furnished with other employment, but workers may reasonably fear that there will be an interval of unemployment and perhaps differences in wages. A trouble is that the Government has made no real effort as yet to explain the situation to workers, who are being told by certain union leaders that unionization can force the Government to withhold the lay-offs.

As regards workers' dissatisfaction with present wage rates, and especially with the effect of wartime taxes on increased income due to overtime, the workers have been told that wage increases will put an unbearable pressure on the already yielding price level and that the result could be a runaway rise in prices, from which the workers might suffer more than any other class. But they have been told this by people who talk like economists, in language which is not the workers' own, and mostly they do not believe it or understand it. They see other worker groups putting pressure on the Government and having their demands acceded to, and they want to be amongst those favored.

The fact is that the Government has given much too little attention to the vital need of maintaining worker morale. It is high time that it instituted a campaign to explain the war and its needs to the men and women at the production machines, the men and women who make the ships and planes and guns with which the soldiers fight, and who are the fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters of those soldiers. There is no question of their patriotism; it is only a matter of making them understand that this is a time for universal sacrifice, not for profiteering. Are the workers of Russia making money out of this war? We have not heard so.

farmer had paid nothing on his mortgage in nine years and his taxes were heavily in arrears. A bank manager testified that the debtor had transferred his chattels to his son in order to defeat his creditors. Yet the Board of Review reduced the mortgage debt below the company's value of the security and ordered the payment of $150 out of the current crop. The debtor did not pay the $150 directed, and when the company protested, the Board refused to change its proposal or have anything further to do with the case.

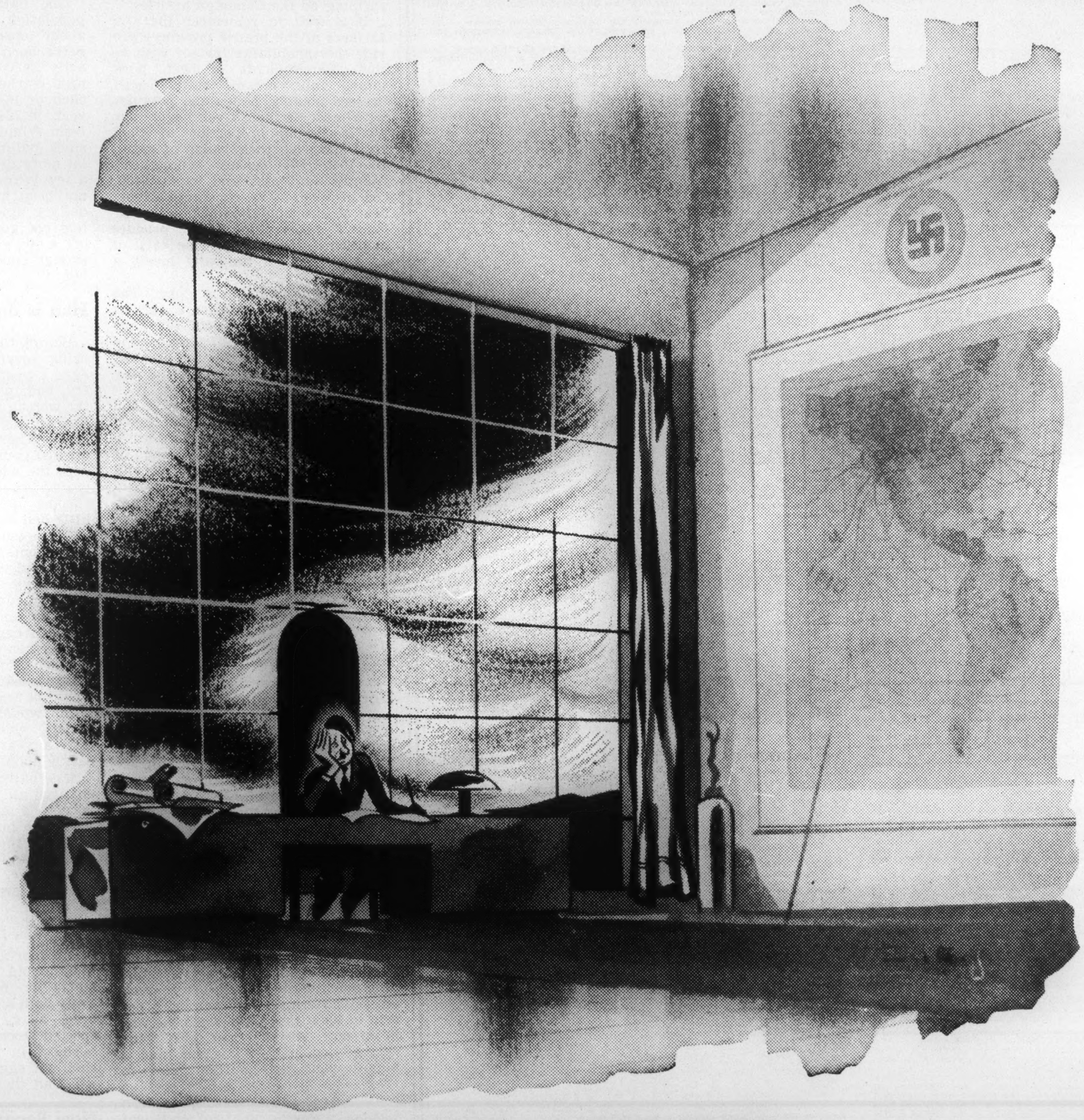
Yet another case was that where the debtor is said to have spent his winters at the Pacific Coast or touring the United States. He returned to his farm only for the summer months and his farming consisted of supervision of hired help. In ten years he had paid only $61 on his mortgage and his taxes were in arrears to the extent of $3,554. Yet the company, a life insurance company, was forced to cut its claim to $9,200 even though it valued its security at $16,000.

If the aim of the Government is to promote industry and efficiency in farming, it would seem to call for more direct and practical methods than that of debt adjustment. Hundreds of efficient farmers in the West have by increased effort surmounted their debt difficulties. Furthermore, a tremendous change has taken place, and distress has largely disappeared. Western farmers are now enjoying a substantial increase in cash income. They have the benefit of a more diversified and bountiful production. Official figures show that in Manitoba farm cash income increased from $62,800,000 in 1928 to $100,000,000 in 1942, while in Saskatchewan the increase was over 100 per cent during the same period. Alberta showed a smaller increase from $132,300,000 in 1938 to $172,500,000 in 1942.

It is pointed out that the cash income is even greater than indicated by the above figures, which do not include bonus and subsidy payments made by the Dominion Government. These bonuses and subsidies bring Saskatchewan farmers' cash income in 1942 up to $221,100,000 as compared with $178,700,000 in 1941. Manitoba farmers are now in the happy position of receiving greater cash income than they did in the prosperous period from 1926 to 1929. Alberta farmers are in the same favorable position, their cash income in 1942, exclusive of bonus and subsidy payments being $11,000,000 higher than in 1929.

But cash income figures do not tell the whole story. There is always a large quantity of grain in storage on the farms which, though not immediately marketable, has substantial value. In addition, there has been a great increase in the number of livestock on prairie farms. Bountiful crops have been a factor in the

(Continued on Page 55)



HITLER'S LAST HOPE

HITLER still has one hope left.

He knows now that *he* can't win this war, but he is gambling that *we* won't be able to win it either. He's hoping we will tire under the crushing cost of total war and fail to see it through to the bitter end. He knows, if this happens, that he will be the real victor — that the way will be open for his armies and airmen to fight again another day.

That is why this Fourth Victory Loan must not fail.

It is the test of our determination, as a free people, to outwork, out-fight and outlast Axis slaves. The road has been long, the load has grown heavier. The purchase of more bonds will mean giving up still more—even life's very necessities.

It is the only way to make sure the coming offensive will end, not in the half-victory which Hitler would now gladly settle for, but in total victory for us. *This alone will have made the war worth fighting. This alone will make life worth living for ourselves and our children.*

Back the Attack — BUY MORE VICTORY BONDS

CRANE

AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

MONTREAL TRAMWAYS COMPANY

Annual Report for Year Ended 31st December, 1942

Report of the President and Directors

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1942

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS:
Your Directors herewith submit their Annual Report for the year 1942.

Revenue:			
Operating Revenue—Tramways		$16,324,249.22	
" " Autobus		3,504,109.82	$19,828.359 04
Expenses:			
Tramways			
Operating Expenses	$7,389,531.68		
Maintenance and Renewals	3,346,735.26	10,736,266.94	
Autobus			
Operating Expenses and Maintenance	$2,381,818.39		
Depreciation	604,025.84	2,985,844.23	
Taxes (other than Income Taxes)		581,268.20	
City of Montreal Rental		669,017.55	14,972,396.92
Net Operating Revenue			$ 4,855,962.12
Other Income:			
Interest on Marketable Securities, Call Loans, etc.		17,830.70	
Dividends		50,446.00	68,276.70
			$ 4,924,238.82
Other Deductions:			
Interest on Bonds		2,218,219.57	
Exchange		141,113.76	
Amortization of Bond Discount and Expenses		10,942.00	2,370,275.33
			$ 2,553,963.49
Provision for Income and Excess Profits Taxes (Including refundable portion of Excess Profits Tax $131,821.26)			1,474,475.00
Net Income transferred to Surplus			$ 1,079,488.49

SURPLUS AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1942

Balance at beginning of period		$1,294,198.29
Net Income from Profit and Loss Statement		1,079,488.49
Transferred from Contingent Reserve		9,000.00
		$ 2,382,686.78
Deduct:		
Transferred to Depreciation Reserve	$ 500.000.00	
Reserve for Financing, less adjustments relating to prior years	73,869.41	573,869.41
Balance at end of period		$ 1,808,817.37

The number of revenue passengers for 1942 was as follows:—

	Tramways	Autobus	Trolley Bus	Total
Revenue Passengers, 1942	260,218,074	55,898,490	3,281,760	319,398,324
Revenue Passengers, 1941	214,909,555	45,649,178	3,013,055	263,571,788
Increase	45,308,519	10,249,312	268,705	55,826,536
Increase per centum	21.08%	22.45%	8.92%	21.18%
Miles operated were as follows:—				
1942	32,277,347	10,205,240	358,871	42,841,458
1941	27,934,925	9,515,859	361,707	37,812,491
Increase	4,342,422	689,381	* 2,836	5,028,967
Increase per centum	15.54%	7.24%	* .78%	13.30%

*Decrease.

TAXES, SNOW REMOVAL AND CITY RENTAL

Included in the Operating Costs for the year are the following:

City of Montreal:	
Snow Removal, Taxes and Annual Rental	$ 1,290,155.56
Other Municipalities:	
Snow Removal and Taxes	57,436.47
Federal Government:	
Income Tax, Gasoline Tax, etc.	1,530,675.45
Provincial Government:	
Taxes, including Corporation, Gasoline, etc.	288,448.77
	$ 3,166,716.25

The operations of the Company from 1918 to December 31st, 1942, have included the following amounts payable to the City of Montreal:—

Snow Removal	$ 5,220,191.76	
Annual Rental	8,611,711.60	
Taxes	9,666,664.01	$23,498.567.37
Expended by the Company for Maintenance of Street Pavement		4,010,211.04
		$27,508,778.41

FINANCIAL

As indicated in the above statements 319,398,324 revenue passengers were carried during the year, an increase of 21.18% over the previous year. In 1941, the increase over 1940 was 16.75% or a combined increase for the two years of 41.47%.

Revenues for 1942 amounted to $19,828,359.04, an increase of $3,372,306.40 over 1941. Operating Expenses increased by $2,400,423.77, due in large part to increased expenses resulting from the operation of 5,028,967 more miles by the Company's vehicles; a payment of $669,017.55 to the City of Montreal under the Contract; and increased wages and cost of materials.

Provision for Income and Excess Profits Taxes amounted to $1,474,475.00, against $255,110.07, an increase of $1,219,364.93 over the previous year.

Interest on the Company's various issues of Bonds and exchange was reduced by $251,239.02. This reduction was one of the results of the Scheme of Arrangement hereinafter referred to.

Net income transferred to surplus was $69,055.14 less than in 1941.

SCHEME OF ARRANGEMENT

Under a Scheme of Arrangement which became effective and binding upon the Company and all Bondholders as of the 27th December, 1941, the Company's First and Refunding Mortgage Five Percent Bonds maturing on the 1st of July, 1941, were extended for payment until the 1st of July, 1951, and the issue closed at $19,000,000.00.

All outstanding General Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds were to be exchanged for various Series of new General Mortgage Bonds and the issue was closed at $26,047,400. Holders of the old Bonds who were residents of countries other than Canada are to receive the new Bonds of different Series payable as to both principal and interest in Canadian currency, United States funds or Sterling. Residents of Canada were to receive new General Mortgage Bonds payable as to principal and interest in Canadian currency only.

The Company's Balance Sheet indicates the aggregate par value of the new General Mortgage Bonds presently issued and outstanding:

Series "A"	$ 2,736,300.00
Series "B"	$22,720,700.00
Original Bonds not yet presented for exchange	$ 590,400.00

FARES

The average fare on the tramways system for 1942 was 6.10 cents. The average fare in cities in the United States with a population exceeding 100.000 was 8.02 cents for the same year.

ROLLING STOCK

During the year, the Company purchased eleven used street cars, all of which were in excellent condition and have been put into service. Fifty-seven new buses were purchased at a cost of $692,917.20.

On the 12th of August, 1941, the Dominion Government appointed a Transit Controller who was given authority to ration and distribute all rolling stock equipment throughout Canada. At the present time, street cars can not be produced in Canada unless many essential parts are obtained from manufacturers in the United States. After the entry of the United States into the war, the manufacture of these essential parts was severely curtailed and all allotments are made under Government supervision. Any of these parts allotted to Canada are, in turn, allotted by the Transit Controller of Canada to meet the needs of each Canadian tramways system.

The same procedure is followed in connection with the manufacture and supply of buses. No transit type city buses have heretofore been manufactured in Canada—in the past the Company has purchased such buses either in the United States or in England. Importation from England has not been possible and, in July, 1942, the War Production Board of the United States forbade all further manufacture of buses in that country. However, after a study of existing inventories of materials and parts, they authorized the production of a limited number of buses. Under this arrangement, the Company received twenty-six large buses from the United States and thirty-one small buses were purchased in Canada.

Since July 15th, 1942, the War Production Board of the United States has authorized the manufacture of parts sufficient in number to equip 180 street cars for 1942, of which fifty were allotted to Canada and the Canadian Transit Controller has allotted to Montreal eighteen of this 1942 production.

The War Production Board of the United States has authorized the manufacture of parts sufficient in number to equip (270) two hundred and seventy street cars in 1943 and, of this number, 40 have been allotted to Canada. No definite distribution of these forty cars has yet been made by the Canadian Transit Controller.

The increased demand on the Company's services during the past year has presented many problems which the Company has made every effort to solve in a satisfactory manner. Montreal has many narrow streets and these present great difficulties in operation during the so-called rush hour periods. Some relief has been obtained through a "staggering of hours" but it will be recognized that the principal demand occurs during the three rush hours of the morning and the three hours in the late afternoon. Satisfactory operation is determined by the number of cars that can be moved through various street intersections within a given time—as an example—425 cars must be moved through the intersection of Bleury and St. Catherine Streets during one hour of the peak period. A tie-up or delay, at an important section, affects not only this intersection but the general service throughout the City.

TRACK RENEWALS

Tracks were extended from the corner of Ontario and Bleury Streets to a new Terminal Station north of St. Catherine Street and between Aylmer and City Councillor Streets. Cars operating on Ontario Street have been re-routed through this Terminal and a more regular and efficient service has been provided on that line. The total cost involved, was $140,000.00.

Tracks were also laid in the rear of the Youville Shops, east of St. Lawrence Boulevard, to provide service to plants engaged in war work in this district.

A further extension is being made on the Cartierville Line near the Bois Franc Station for the same and other purposes.

A double track has been laid on Wellington Street in the City of Verdun extending from May to Woodland Loop and with intersections at Church, Rielle and Argyle Streets. In all 2.48 miles of single track have been installed.

6.53 miles of single track were reconstructed, principally on:—Wellington Street—May to Woodland Loop; Park Avenue—Mount Royal to Laurier; St. Denis Street—Sherbrooke to Roy; St. Lawrence Boulevard—Mount Royal to Bernard; Craig Street—St. Lawrence to St. Urbain; Mount Royal to Bernard; Craig Street—St. Lawrence to St. Urbain; Mount Royal Car Barn Storage tracks and four main intersections—at Ontario and Bleury; Ontario and Frontenac; Mount Royal and Iberville; and Dorchester and Peel.

Electric switches have been installed at twelve new locations. The number of switches now in operation is sixty-seven.

A new Sub-station is in course of construction at Garland Street and Decarie Boulevard. This Sub-station will provide for the distribution of larger amounts of power in that vicinity.

General maintenance and repair has been carried on throughout the year and the Company's present property and equipment is in good and workable condition.

GENERAL

The handling of traffic throughout the year has placed a great burden and responsibility on all officers and employees of the Company and this has been increased to a notable extent by the diversion of trained men to the Armed Forces or to other industries.

Your Directors desire to recognize the loyal and efficient service of all members of the staff and other employees of the Company throughout the year.

They wish also to express their appreciation of the efforts made by the employees and staff to subscribe in an important aggregate amount to Victory Bonds issued by the Dominion Government during the year.

Submitted on behalf of the Board of Directors.

R. N. WATT, President.

P.S.—On the 18th of March, 1943, the City of Montreal notified the Company that it objected to the Annual Report of The Montreal Tramways Commission which provided for the payment of Federal Income and Excess Profits Taxes before providing for the payment of the City rentals.

If the claim of the City should be maintained, the amount set up as a provision for Income and Excess Profits Taxes will have to be allocated in a manner different from that indicated on the Company's Balance Sheet.
April 8, 1943.

General Balance Sheet

AS AT DECEMBER 31st, 1942

ASSETS

Current Assets			
Cash on Hand, Demand Deposits	$ 1,899,749.76		
Call Loans	1,975,000.00	$ 3,874,749.76	
Marketable Securities, at cost (Market Value $568,312.00)		561,062.50	
Accounts Receivable		66,453.92	
Inventories of track and overhead materials, Street Car and Autobus repair parts and supplies, etc., at cost (as determined and certified to by Officials of the Company)		1,002,066.01	
Due by Employees on Victory Loan Subscriptions		228,397.37	
Accrued Interest Receivable		14,182.31	$ 5.746.911 87
Investments			
Company's own Bonds at cost (Par Value $179,800.00)		$ 155,574.13	
Securities of Affiliates		725,248.33	
Securities held for account of Guarantee Fund (Market Value $497,500.00)		500,000.00	
Securities held for account of Autobus Depreciation, Financing and other Reserves (Market Value $1,502,500.00)		1,500,000.00	2.880.822 46
Fixed Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment		$57,728,611.62	
Less Reserves—			
Maintenance and Renewals	$ 411,768.39		
Depreciation, General	6,200,000.00		
Depreciation, Autobus	1,890,874.60	8,502,642.99	49,225.968 63
Deferred Charges			
Prepaid Taxes		$ 4,019.95	
Uniforms—amount applicable 1943 operations		41,891.19	
Prepaid Insurance, Rents, etc.		81,309.64	
Unamortized Bonds Discount and Expenses		134,034.00	261.254 78
Other Assets			
Operators' Ticket Advance Account		$ 65,000.00	
Refundable portion of Dominion of Canada Excess Profits Tax		131,821.26	196,821 26
Note:			
Balance due Company under Contract, payable only when earned: On account Financing Allowance	$740,165.76		
			$58,311,779.00

Verified in accordance with our Report of this date.

SHARP, MILNE & CO., C.A.,
Auditors.

Montreal, February 24th, 1943.

LIABILITIES, CAPITAL STOCK AND SURPLUS

Current Liabilities			
Accounts Payable		$ 522,808.70	
Accrued Liabilities			
Wages	$ 278,699.67		
Taxes	948,901.17		
Bond Interest	322,962.87		
Montreal Tramways Mutual Benefit Association	30,033.23		
City of Montreal Rental	125,000.00	1,705,596.94	
Other Current Liabilities			
Employees' Security Deposits		31,207.86	$ 2,259,613 50
Funded Debt			
First and Refunding Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds, due July 1, 1951 (Payable at holder's option in Canadian or U.S. currency or in sterling)		$18,300,000 00	
General Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds due April 1, 1955.			
Series "A" (Payable at holder's option in Canadian or U.S. currency or in sterling)			
5%	$ 2,482,400.00		
4½%	253,900.00		
	$ 2,736,300.00		
Series "B" (Payable in Canadian currency)			
5%	$20,912,600.00		
4½%	1,808,100.00	$22,720,700.00	
Bonds not yet presented for exchange			
5%	$ 548,700.00		
4½%	41,700.00		
	$ 590,400.00	26,047,400.00	44,347,400 00
Reserves (In accordance with provisions of Contract)			
Contingent Reserve		$ 300,000.00	
Reserve for Injuries and Damages		200,000.00	
Other Reserves, including refundable portion of Dominion of Canada Excess Profits Tax		192,613.13	692,613.13
Reserves (For Company's Account)			
Reserve for Financing		$ 1,376,710.41	
Reserve for Redemption of Unpresented Tickets		500,000.00	
Reserve for Exchange on U.S. Dollars		209,000.00	
Other Reserves		117,624.59	2,203,335.00
Capital Stock			
70,000 shares of $100.00 par value			7,000,000.00
Surplus			1,808,817.37
			$58,311,779.00

Approved on behalf of the Directors:
WM. C. FINLEY } Directors.
S. GODIN, JR. }

Certified Correct:
A. A. BOIRE,
Chief Accountant.

SHARP MILNE & CO.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Aldred Building, Montreal, February 24th, 1943.

Montreal Tramways Company,
Montreal, Quebec.

We have examined the balance sheet of Montreal Tramways Company as of December 31st, 1942, and the related statements of profit and loss and surplus for the year 1942, have reviewed the system of internal control and the accounting procedures of the Company and, without making a detailed audit of the transactions, have examined or tested accounting records of the Company and other supporting evidence, by methods and to the extent we deemed appropriate. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards applicable in the circumstances and included all procedures which we considered necessary.

In our opinion, the accompanying balance sheet and related statements of profit and loss and surplus present fairly the position of Montreal Tramways Company at December 31st, 1942, and the results of the operations for the year then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

SHARP, MILNE & CO., C.A., Auditors.

Officers: R. N. WATT, President; WM. C. FINLEY, Vice-President; D. E. BLAIR, Vice-President and General Manager; A. DUPERRON, Assistant General Manager; PATRICK DUBEE, Secretary-Treasurer; C. H. BOIRE, Assistant Secretary-Treasurer

Directors: WM. C. FINLEY; SEVERE GODIN, Jr.; C. E. GRAVEL; BEAUDRY LEMAN; GEO. H. MONTGOMERY, K.C.; HOWARD MURRAY, O.B.E.; GORDON W. MacDOUGALL, K.C.; R. N. WATT

The West Today

BY R. D. COLQUETTE

R. D. Colquette is editor of The Country Guide of Winnipeg. In this article he shows that wheat growing is not the exclusive preoccupation of Western farmers. The prairie provinces are now producing their own requirements of sugar and have huge surpluses of meat, dairy and poultry products for shipment to other provinces and overseas.

BEHIND this billion bushel pile of wheat there is a lot of mixed farming on the Canadian prairies.

It is well to remember that the farmers of the prairie provinces provide the inhabitants thereof with all their requirements of beef, pork, lamb, milk, cream, butter, eggs, dressed poultry, honey and potatoes, with most of their fresh vegetables, an increasing proportion of their fruit and even their ration of sugar. In 1941 the census enumerators counted our noses and found 2,400,000 of them. We constitute 21 per cent of the population of this Dominion. It takes a lot of the produce mentioned above to provide each of us with over a thousand meals a year.

But that isn't half the story. The prairie provinces produce a surplus of mixed farm products for shipment to other parts of Canada and abroad. They constitute the greatest surplus-producing area of these products in Canada.

Take beef. After the farm and most of the village and small-town demand had been satisfied, prairie farmers shipped 614,000 head of cattle to Western stockyards and packing plants in 1942. It is also interesting to note that within the year 106,741 cattle and 10,500 calves were shipped east from Winnipeg to points in Ontario and Quebec. Further, large cattle shipments were made to British Columbia and to the United States. Of the Canadian cattle, which caught glimpses of American scenery through the sides of stock cars, over 92,000 crossed the border west of the Great Lakes.

Hogs, Butter, Sheep

What about the great Canadian hog? Away back in 1931 no less than 320,000 live hogs were shipped east from Winnipeg, through that great wilderness of Christmas trees and woodpeckers, to squeal their last in Montreal and Toronto packing plants. Last year only 27,600 enjoyed that experience, not because we are going out of hogs, but because we now pack our own. Another 70,000 or so were shipped to B.C. Prairie packing plants killed and processed 3,626,103 hogs in 1942. If it wasn't for surplus hogs produced by prairie farmers Canada wouldn't be shipping much bacon to Britain. Inspected slaughterings are now 225 per cent of what they were when the war broke out. About 60 per cent of the rail graded hogs of Canada had a home where the buffalo used to roam.

The first surplus this western country produced was not of wheat but of butter. In 1821 some Americans drove 300 cows to the Red River settlement and sold them up to $150 a head. But dear seed means cheap potatoes and the next year butter was selling at 14 cents a pound.

About a century later we find a well established creamery industry on the plains and prairie buttermakers hogging the butter prizes at the big exhibitions right across Canada. After the last war butter production had its ups when wheat prices were down, and its downs when wheat prices were up, but whereas the creameries turned out 52,000,000 pounds in 1926 they made 109,000,000 pounds in 1942. The home buttermakers churned over 40 million pounds, which brings the total to around 150,000,000 pounds. Unrationed consumption in Canada is rated at 32 pounds per capita per year, so that after buttering their own toast and greasing their own griddles, westerners had 75,000,000 pounds to ship out of their territory. At 400 boxes to the car it would fill 3,300 refrigerator cars, which would make a train 25 miles long.

One half this Dominion's sheep population is on the prairies and about one-quarter of them are Alberta born and raised. Almost exactly 280,000 sheep and lambs have been marketed from this territory in each of the last three years. Last year 98,724 live ones headed east from Winnipeg in double-decker livestock pullmans. There would be a lot more of them raised now if, here a few years ago, lamb carcasses had not been available for a couple of dollars apiece, and if wool prices had not gone so low that the wool off a ewe's back would scarcely buy enough sheep dip to kill the ticks on her.

Hen is Big Business

Before the last war they used to bring several hundred carloads of eggs a year into western Canada to fry, boil, poach or scramble, or for the women to break into a saucer before risking them in a pudding or a cake. There was also a deficit of dressed poultry. Now all that is gone with the wind. For many years the prairie provinces have produced a big surplus of eggs and poultry. The little hen has become big business.

There was little progress while the farm woman, in order to increase her flock, had to wait till a hen went on a sit-down strike, set a dozen mongrel eggs under her, and wait for 21 days for something to happen. Out of the 12 eggs, nine would hatch. The mother hen would trail them through the wet grass till there were six left. When these grew up three of them would be roosters and the hen population would be increased by three pullets, who would lay about 100 eggs a year and have the nerve to cackle about it.

Mass-hatching orphan chicks has changed all that. Hatching chickens is now a city manufacturing business, like making automobiles. They come off the production lines by the million, and are distributed on the mail order basis. A farm woman sends a few dollars to a hatchery. In return she gets 100 chickens, all girls if she pays a few dollars more, with a few thrown in to take care of infant mortality. When they are six months old she kills the roosters, starts the pullets to laying and is away with a good sized flock of purebred, heavy laying, government-inspected stock, who realize that their business in this weary world is to shell out eggs. They may not know why, but they certainly know how.

New Record This Year

And that is why, in 1942, the prairie provinces shipped out, at a conservative estimate, 2,500 carloads of eggs, mostly to eastern Canada and to Britain, after satiating the gustatorial exuberance of 2,400,000 of the greatest egg eaters in the world. And they are going to beat that record all hollow. By the first of March hatcheries were sold out of all the chix they could produce till June.

How many people in Canada, even in western Canada, know that the prairie provinces are now producing approximately their full rationed sugar supply? Sunny Southern Alberta started raising sugar beets many years ago. Conditions there are ideal for a beet to manufacture sugar. While the sun is shining, the water from the irrigation ditches flows between the beet rows. Result: Huge yields and high sugar content. Now they are growing beets at the other end of the big buffalo pasture. Even in the middle of the night, just before the fall freeze-up, you will see truckloads of beets rushing through the streets of Winnipeg on their way to the factory just south of the city.

The result, in 1942, was 130,000,000 pounds of beet sugar. The ration card trade, for daily use, takes about half of it. Sugar for home canning takes an, as yet, unestimated amount and the bakery and candy trades take their share. Some cane sugar is shipped in and some beet sugar is shipped out, but when the books are balanced at the end of the year these shipments just about cancel each other out.

The Honey Bee

While we are considering sweet things, what about honey? Bees are great workers while they are at it, but they don't work all year round, as most of us have to do. The crop is in the ground before they really get down to business in the spring and the hum of the threshing machine is heard in the land long after the hum of the honey bee is stilled. They also knock off work at every passing shower and stay knocked off till it is good and dry again. They also take certain privileges. They harvest their crop on somebody else's land; even this new fangled electric fence will not make them stay put. When the season is over you can knock the whole kit and caboodle of them on the head and get another supply from Alabama the next spring.

Last year the bees took things easy in western Canada because it rained everywhere every day or two. At that they produced 11,000,000 pounds and customarily account for about half the honey production of the whole of Canada.

And so a lot of diversified (high-brow for mixed) farming is being perpetrated behind this billion-bushel pile of wheat. The 300,000 farm establishments on the prairies are not all exclusively addicted to wheat mining. A lot more cow milking and hog slopping would be done, even at present prices, if prairie farms hadn't been swept so bare of help by enlistments and wartime industry.

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Mines

BY J. A. McRAE

GOLD production from the mines of Ontario averaged well over $7,000,000 per month during the first four months of 1943. The general impression is that during the next few months the supply of labor will become less than at present but that by late in the autumn an improvement may materialize.

•

Gold mining, agricultural products, the building industry, products of the forests, and road construction are coming to be regarded as the Big Five among the industries that will figure to an outstanding extent in the world rehabilitation plans now being studied by united nations leaders. Supplementing this in due time when plants may be converted will probably be the greatest era of automobile construction in the history of the world,—together with construction in renewing and streamlining the railway transportation systems.

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In the gold mining fields of Northern Ontario it has been estimated that around fifty per cent of the men employed are 44 years old or over. While some of the younger men continue to be recruited to other work, yet there is also a moderate return of men to the mines, some of these quite ready to confess that the lure of the far-away fields was an illusion.

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Bralorne Mines produced $3,425,307 during 1942 compared with $3,808,894 in 1941. Net profit during 1942 was $1,393,777 compared with $1,524,367 in 1941. Working capital was maintained at $1,761,318 compared with $1,759,602 at the close of 1941. The estimate of ore reserves was unchanged at 990,000 tons containing very close to $19 to the ton.

•

Matachewan Con. Gold Mines produced $974,114 during 1942 compared with $889,324 in 1941. Ore reserves were slightly increased at 1,237,858 tons compared with 1,139,380 tons a year ago. Gross value of gold in sight is $5,147,014 compared with $4,869,140 at the close of 1941. However, the ore is low grade and is difficult to operate under the adverse conditions now prevailing. Recovery last year averaged just $3.08 per ton, and the company realized a net profit of $21,914.

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Employees of the Trail smelter of Con. Mining & Smelting Co. recently voted in favor of existing bargaining agencies and against the International Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers' Union.

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Rock burst conditions at the Lake Shore Mines at Kirkland Lake offer indications of being somewhat less troublesome during the next few years. The lower levels are in good condition. Operations are proceeding at recent normal of between 800 and 900 tons of ore daily.

•

Chesterville Larder Lake is crosscutting at the 1625 ft. level where a drive of about 800 ft. in length will open the way to development of the wide orebody recently indicated by diamond drilling. The work will proceed in slow stages, and the objective should be reached some time in October.

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Evidence continues to accumulate indicative of Canadian opinion being strongly in favor of the American plan for world rehabilitation through the use of gold as the basis for stabilization of currencies.

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Prospectors in search of oil and for strategic metals and minerals are to be given permits to carry on their activities in the territory adjacent to the new Alaskan highway. Otherwise, the territory is to remain closed for the time being to civilian use.

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Dome Mines Company as well as Sigma Mines express the view that operations will continue at about the present rate for some time and that the current reduced rates of dividends may be maintained.

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The mines of Quebec produced 84,280 ounces of gold during February, compared with 90,502 in February, 1942.

•

Thayer Lindsley, the well-known Canadian mining engineer, has pointed to gold mining as being one of the industries which will quickly provide work for large numbers of men as soon as the war comes to an end. All authorities appear to be pretty well agreed that the future of the mines should not be further jeopardized by any greater restrictions than have already been imposed.

•

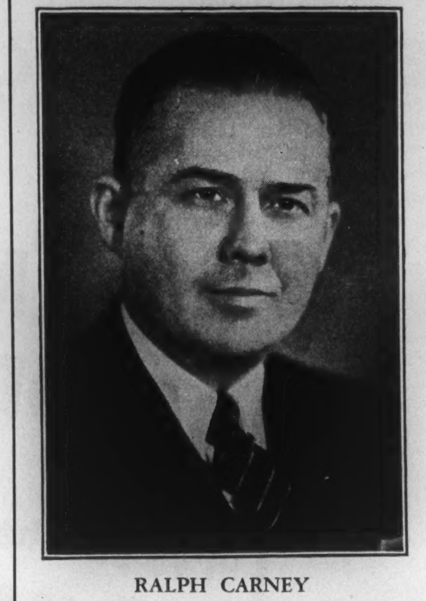
Cariboo Gold Quartz Mines produced $1,339,431 during 1942 compared with $1,900,008 in 1941. Net profit for 1942 was $109,260 compared with $252,993 in 1941.

•

Preston East Dome has maintained output at around $205,000 per month during the first four months of the current year. Operating profit so far during 1943 has been averaging a little over $80,000 per month.

•

Leitch Gold Mines, although working veins that are usually measured only in inches, is producing gold at a rate of around $79,000 a month. This is recovered in treating about 2,500 tons of ore each month, but with recovery averaging over $30 to the ton. Recent development at the 13th level has revealed some particularly rich ore. While the vein itself is less than fifteen inches in width, yet for a length of 210 ft. it carries $135 in gold to the ton.



RALPH CARNEY

of Coleman Lamp Ltd. who will address The Empire Club of Canada and their guests The Canadian Club, The Canadian Manufacturers Association, The Board of Trade and others at the Royal York Hotel on Thursday, May 13th, at 12.30 p.m. He is talking on "The Strength and Threat of Japan".

"GIVE US A HAND, MAC - WE'RE NOT ON ANY PLEASURE TRIP!"
CANADA
BACK THE ATTACK - BUY more VICTORY BONDS

IT'S a tough, grim life they've chosen—those loyal, hard-bitten men who get the cargoes through. On watch, the hours are long and cold and lonely . . . then, below for a snatch of sleep that may be broken at any moment by the call of danger. There's never an instant's truce with the enemy. Always the threat of death hangs over them . . . spitting death from the air, flaming death from oil, numbing death in icy water . . .

They fight the elemental fight, because the cargoes MUST go across. They fight for *you!*

Think of that when you ask yourself, "Can I afford a Victory Bond?" For those who sacrifice so much, can you refuse a little self-denial? Can you hold back your dollars when they don't hold back their lives?

Ask yourself, "Can't I buy a *bigger* Bond this year?" Or plan to buy *two*, one from savings and one on the instalment plan from earnings. Do your part by buying *more* Victory bonds!

CONTRIBUTED BY JOHN LABATT LIMITED, LONDON, CANADA

SURE, I'M A HOARDER!
"I've put the family on a war saving basis!"

"Well, sir, the war changed a lot of things. Many of the plans we had worked out for 1943 just won't happen this year. There are bigger, more important things to think about. This was the year we had planned to do some spending, but we're going to do a lot of saving instead — saving and hoarding to win the war.

"If you had told me before the war that I would pay the taxes I'm paying, keep up my life insurance, and still keep going I wouldn't have believed it. But here I am, doing all these things, and besides that I'm buying and hoarding more and more Victory Bonds and War Savings Certificates. The sacrifices we make are little enough to pay for freedom and a future for the wife and kids."

"Back the Attack!"
Buy Victory Bonds NOW!

The Fourth Victory Loan will be a mighty weapon. Take it up. Invest every dollar you can in this biggest undertaking this country has ever attempted. This is our war — it is a people's war against domination and aggression by the forces of evil. Victory Loan Dollars are freedom dollars. Let us put our dollars where they will give added force and striking power to Canada's war effort.

NORTH AMERICAN LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY

Head Office: TORONTO, ONT.

Social Security

BY DONALD FIELDS

Social security can only be achieved on the basis of permanent full employment. But permanent full employment cannot be achieved in the present economic system.

A precondition of permanent full employment is that savings equal the production of capital goods. There is, in the present economic system, no way of ensuring that equality. It may, however, sometimes come about by mere chance.

The question of how to ensure full employment is, then, not a logical question if the present economic system is to be retained. The question of whether or not the present economic system should be retained in spite of its inability to secure permanent full employment is a political, not an economic, question.

EARLIER in this war, the menace of inflation provided the background for a lively discussion of basic economic problems. Later on, the discussion flagged in the measure in which that background disappeared, until various recent events of immediate as well as post-war significance revived the interest in those problems. The scene has changed, of course. But the tragedy remains. Its problem is the functioning of our economic system in peace and war.

The act which is played at present is very weak. If the level of the discussion was not particularly high earlier in the war, it is particularly low now. Seeing the poorness of the theoretical argument and the indifference of practical men (excepting those who take part in the argument) one cannot but conclude that it is inertia, not insight, which keeps us going. But the momentum must spend itself and the day of reckoning must come unless we do better than we are doing. Only methodical thinking, not wishful thinking, can help us to do better.

The present discussion is so confused that many participants, far from making a useful contribution, clearly do not know what they discuss. We shall therefore do well to remind ourselves of the problem. That is the purpose of what follows here.

As a starting point, and at the same time an illustration of the prevailing confusion, a sentence may be quoted which was recently written by a famous commentator: "We must focus our entire attention upon the increasing of production, and not upon the increasing of income." That sentence makes as much sense as do the words: "We must concentrate upon the production of aeroplanes, and not upon the production of aircraft." For there is precisely as much difference between production and income as there is between aeroplanes and aircraft. In other words, production *is* income.

The National Product

A nation produces, let us say, wheat and clothes, machines and ships. The former are consumed; the latter serve further production, they are capital. Therefore we speak of consumer goods and of capital goods. A ship, for instance, is a capital good. It produces services. Production is not complete until that which is produced, is distributed. If a ship carries a machine from the factory in which it was made to the factory where it is to be used, the ship's service is part of the production of that machine. If a ship carries passengers who travel on business, its service is productive, too. But if it carries passengers who travel on pleasure, its service is consumed the same as is, say, a loaf of bread. All the goods and services which a nation produces in a year constitute the national product.

For the sake of convenience the national product is calculated in money. We say, for instance, that Canada's national income is about seven billion dollars a year. That amount is usually called the national income. Naturally, the physical product is smaller than the national product; for the national product consists of the physical product plus the services produced.

The main economic problem that confronts us is to increase production so that everyone is steadily employed and has a standard of living which corresponds to our technical productive potentialities.

Our present economic system has failed to achieve those objectives. But there are many people who believe that that is not a fault which is inherent in the system. Before showing why these people are wrong we will point out the significance of their misconception. If permanent full employment and a steady, high standard of living for all cannot be achieved in the present economic system it is obviously posing a wrong question to ask how we can achieve those objectives within our present economic system. The proper question to be asked is: do we, or do we not, wish to retain the present economic system in spite of its inability to achieve those objectives? If the answer is given in the affirmative—that is, if other advantages are deemed to outweigh social security—we must cease to raise false hopes of such security, for we cannot have it both ways. And we must cease to tamper with the system, for we cannot by tampering obtain gold from a base metal mine. If the system cannot be made better, it can be made worse by tampering. The problem properly posed is, then, a political problem. It is not an economic problem. All the economist can say, is that many people expect the impossible of him and of the present economic system.

Spendings and Savings

Now, why can that system not exist without recurring mass unemployment?

People calculate their income, not in terms of the goods they produce or of the services they render, but in money. Taken as a whole, they do two things with their money: they spend part of it by buying consumer goods and they save part of it by buying capital goods or securities. In the last case capital goods will be bought by those who borrow the money against the securities. There is also a third way of saving money: by putting it in a bank. We shall come to that in a moment.

People, as a whole, begin to save on the first day of the year and continue to the last day. No one could say in advance how much their total savings for a year will amount to. The same applies to the production of capital goods. Manufacturers produce capital goods throughout the year. No one could say in advance whether or not the value of those capital goods will coincide with the amount which is saved. In other words, although total production is total income, the production of capital goods is not necessarily equal to savings. But unless the two are the same—and in our present economic system they could be the same only by mere chance—depression is inescapable.

Does this not mean that production may not be equal to income? It does not. Supposing (which of course never happens) production is spread regularly over the year and income thus accrues regularly. Production and income would then amount to 50 per cent of the year's total in the first half of the year. Now let us assume that only 45

(*Continued on Page* 55)

U.S. Need Not Worry Over British Export Plans

BY GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

After Herbert Morrison's recent speech proposing four points of British export trade policy, the Wall Street Journal cried alarmedly that Britain was preparing a big state-subsidized and controlled post-war export drive.

Mr. Layton defends Mr. Morrison's proposals, and asserts that nothing has been said or done to support the suggestion that the British intention is to act otherwise than in the spirit of the Atlantic Charter.

THE Wall Street Journal was not the only critic of Mr. Herbert Morrison's plan for exports, but it was the most interesting. Discounting all the exaggerations of the ignorant and the partizan, it became plain, after the notable editorial of the W.S.J., that there was a school which had its ideas about post-war trade and which had developed susceptibilities to match its ideas. Big ideas, and tender, very tender, susceptibilities. What was Morrison's offence? He is, let it be understood, a Labor Party man, opposed to big business and to imperialism in politics or economics; and most intimately concerned with building up the general standard of living to the highest possible point; and also anxious that there should be among nations that equality which, among individuals, is a prime Labor ambition.

Mr. Morrison made a speech about exports. That he should do so some time was inevitable, for Britain's standard of living must depend on her exports very largely. He made four big points. The first was that there should be a factual examination of all exporting industry to discover resources, weaknesses, assets, difficulties, potential markets oversea, and the apparatus and media necessary to provide service to these markets.

State Has Big Place

The second was that there should be an extended and improved Consular service, acting in the office of adviser to exporters, having the means to conduct basic market research, and being attuned to industry so that it could work in collaboration with the exporter and with the oversea customer to whom he exported.

The third was that there should be an extensive program of commercial and technical education inspired and supervised by the State. The fourth was that the State should have the right to examine the situation and circumstances of any export industry in difficulties or not showing satisfactory results, or in need of help, with a readiness on the part of the State to provide help in meeting the need, whether capital, re-equipment, or a better standard of labor.

The provocative aspect of all this is, of course, that Mr. Morrison, good Labor man, could not help but bring the State into it. No one would object if it had been suggested that all the services which Mr. Morrison wants the State to undertake should instead be undertaken by a private organization. So the Morrison statement has been powerfully attacked from left and right. From the right has come the old rhymes (which will cease to have any reason if they are repeated much more) about the heaven that is in private enterprise and the unspeakable deviltry of planning. How now, says the right, is Morrison going to interfere with the natural course of things? This Canute trick with economic forces cannot come off, says the right. From the left comes the awe-inspiring scream "subsidy". Here, says the left, is the very perversion of socialism, that would convert State control into State support for private capitalistic interests. Again, the usual rhyme.

Objects to State Aid

But, then, much more significant, a cry from our Ally (or, rather, from the paper of its financial quarter), that Britain is preparing one hell of a big state-subsidized and controlled post-war export drive. With the war still far from finished we Allies still find time to lift a little of his great burden of work from the bent shoulders of Goebbels. We can still speak with battle voices about things that will not win the war. We can still find time to examine each other's statements and criticize and resent. We can, it seems, behave like the not-newly-wedded couple on the tandem, whose wheels revolve to the music of mutual accusations about who is pedalling the harder, and who is saving leg-strength to get into the pub first when the trip is over.

What Morrison said about exports is what everyone knows to be true about exports and needful for securing exports, and what he said that has aroused so much trouble is what he was bound to say as a good Labor man. For the benefit of the children in black whom the sun dazzles let it be said clearly that (a) Britain's economy is a skeleton which needs the flesh and circulating blood of imports and exports. On the extent to which she can export rests the standard of living of her people. (b) Britain will do everything possible to increase her exports after the war (her indifference to the problem during the war, which is the measure of her war preoccupation, has been noted in this column many times in the last 2 years), and the means of stimulation will inevitably reflect the nature of the Government then in power. (c) Nothing has been said or done to support the suggestion that the British intention is to act otherwise than in the spirit of the Atlantic Charter. (How much better, how infinitely wiser, to have given the Charter something more than the promise of completion in due course. The words could have been written, the full Charter signed and sealed, and a hundred million hopes realized and near that number of rumors killed before ever they were born. The Atlantic Charter will become known to the cynical as the Great Omission).

Britons Individualists

This, as a statement of ineluctable need, and of necessary action to satisfy the need, is surely unexceptional on any ground, political, economic, social, or moral. Nor does it matter if some eloquent speaker finds that his periods round off better with words like "planned" or "subsidy". He should know, but his audience may not, that a man who talks of subsidy to British industrialists takes an incautious physical risk. No country is less given to "planning", no country hates "subsidy" more, no country inclines more to complete individual freedom in everything whatsoever. So, after the war Britain's good business men will try to do active business in export markets, and industry will organize itself for the job, because it will understand the need for exports, and this will be what was done before the war, and no one will think other than that it is the right and inevitable thing. And we will look back on this matter of a speech by Morrison and its curious reception in different places, and think that maybe the war got under our skins and irritated us into intolerance, or into our heads and injured our reasons.

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

WANAPITEI, CLIFTON

Editor, Gold & Dross:

A man was in to see me about Wanapitei Basin Mines and sold me an option on 1,000 shares at 50 cents. I paid $25 and no more unless I wish to take it inside of a month. Is it what it should be? I always wonder why it has to be peddled around if it is so good. Also what do you think of Clifton Consolidated?

—C.B.P., Collingwood, Ont.

I have heard of no developments which would make Wanapitei Basin Mines' shares a good buy at present. The property is inactive and exploration so far carried out has not indicated a continuous ore shoot. Some spectacular assays were secured from surface work. A zone 100 feet wide was reported uncovered in the porphyry with four quartz veins showing native gold. Negotiations were underway in the fall of 1941 for finances to resume work and do some diamond drilling. Of the authorized capitalization of 3,000,000 shares 1,136,000 were unissued at last report.

Clifton Consolidated is an interesting speculation, holding the controlling interest in a nickel property northeast of Timmins. A contract has been arranged with International Nickel and shipments are expected to commence this month and will probably eventually reach 200 tons per day. Upwards of 21,000 tons of ore is blocked out and considerably more indicated by diamond drilling. Company officials state there is no question as to the richness and tonnage of ore, and the possibility of it extending to depth is considered decidedly favorable. Just what profits will be made remain to be determined.

CANADA MALTING

Editor, Gold & Dross:

What do you think of the sales prospects of Canada Malting Co. Ltd., with the present restrictions on beer? How do the latter affect Canada Malting's profits and finances? Is the company keeping in good shape financially, or do you think it would be wise to sell my shares?

—E. L. C., Regina, Sask.

No, I don't see why you should sell. Canada Malting's plants were run at capacity during 1942, and shipments of malt were the highest on record. Due to the requirements for malt for war industries, the proportion of output for this purpose has materially increased and the trend is continuing. The recent Government restrictions affecting the brew-

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

CYCLICAL, OR ONE TO TWO-YEAR TREND: American common stocks, following their sustained advance from the April 1942 lows, are now regarded by us as having entered a zone of distribution.

INTERMEDIATE, OR SEVERAL-MONTH TREND: An intermediate upturn developed in the New York stock market from April 28, 1942 lows. Evidence is lacking that this intermediate advance has reached a point of culmination, although action of the averages over the immediate future deserves careful study. See below.

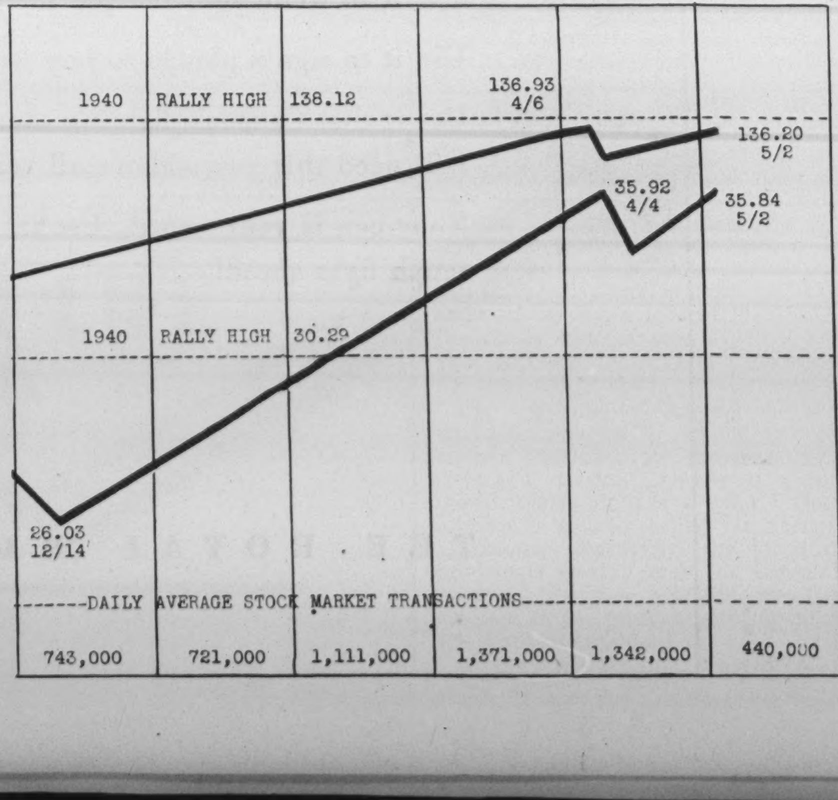
SOME SELLING ADVISED IF BUYING RESERVES ARE NOT ALREADY SUBSTANTIAL

Following the mid-April break, stocks have shown only a lethargic forward movement. Meanwhile, there has been, outside of the war theatre, some deterioration in the news background. Reference is to the showdown between Pres. Roosevelt and John L. Lewis over the coal mine controversy; approaching termination of the American governmental bond drive, with probability that the U.S. Treasury will shortly thereafter feel free to unmuzzle its big 1943 tax guns; some intimations that war production is approaching a maximum level from which the next important trend will be toward contraction.

It remains to be seen if Allied successes in Africa, now approaching a climax, can induce another bullish market demonstration in the face of the renewed American Administration fight on inflation and the other factors mentioned above. Closes in both the rail and the industrial averages at or above 36.92 and 137.94 would announce such strength and would suggest a further push in the industrial average to the 140/145 area. To the contrary, failure in one or both averages to attain the aforementioned points, if followed by joint closes at or under 32.32 and 130.17 would suggest that intermediate decline was under way. Such decline would normally cancel from ⅜ to ⅝ of the April 1942—April 1943 advance, carrying the Dow-Jones industrial average approximately to the 120/110 area.

Even were the market to advance from its recent 137 high to 150, the most optimistic point now in mind by the bullish contingent in Wall Street, the move would represent a climb of 9%, compared with the 49% advance from 92 to 137—not a proportionately large extension. On either (1) attainment of the 140/145 level on the industrial average or (2) failure of such strength, followed by closes at or under 32.32 and 130.17, we advise selling in accounts where buying reserves are not already substantial in amount.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



J. P. LANGLEY & CO.
C. P. ROBERTS, F.C.A.
Chartered Accountants
Toronto Kirkland Lake

PLAN AHEAD

The government of Canada has announced plans to finance much of the war expenditure out of current revenue. War taxes of various sorts are being imposed. To meet them the first step is to save systematically. Open an account with this Corporation and be ready when the government calls.

2% on Savings—Safety Deposit Boxes $3 and up —Mortgage Loans.

CANADA PERMANENT
Mortgage Corporation
Head Office, 320 Bay St., Toronto
Assets Exceed $62,000,000

The Royal Bank of Canada
DIVIDEND NO. 223

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of one and one half per cent (being at the rate of six per cent per annum) upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter and will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Tuesday, the first day of June next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th day of April, 1943.

By order of the Board.
S. G. DOBSON,
General Manager.
Montreal, Que., April 13, 1943.

ASSOCIATED BREWERIES OF CANADA LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a Quarterly Dividend (No. 59) of 1¾% upon the outstanding Preferred shares of the Company has been declared payable on the First day of July, 1943, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the Thirty-first day of May, 1943.

NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN THAT a Quarterly Dividend (No. 56) of Twenty five Cents per share on the No Par Value Common shares of the Company, issued and outstanding, has been declared payable on the Thirtieth day of June, 1943, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the Thirty-first day of May, 1943.

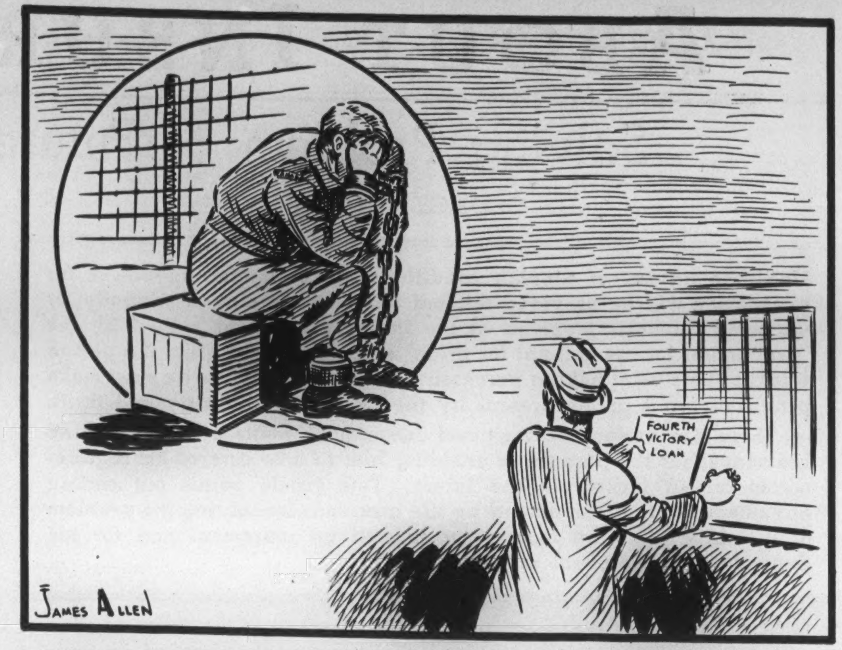
By order of the Board.
I. N. WILSON,
Treasurer.
Calgary, Alberta,
April 29th, 1943.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

DIVIDEND No. 62

The Board of Directors has declared a cash dividend of twenty-five cents ($.25) per share, payable on all of the outstanding shares of the company on June 19, 1943, to shareholders of record at the close of business May 29, 1943.

G. G. KEW,
Secretary.
Windsor, Ont.
April 26, 1943.



WHAT WOULDN'T HE GIVE FOR YOUR RIGHT TO BUY BONDS?

ing industry have meant curtailment of this market but with the increased quantities going to war materials and food products, together with possible export markets, it is expected that a satisfactory volume of business will be provided.

Canada Malting's operating profits in 1942 reached a new peak of $1,637,725, even after the deduction of a $200,000 provision for future depreciation in inventory values. The previous year operating profit amounted to $1,409,837 and for 1940 was $980,330. Provision for depreciation was reduced from $317,441 to $268,628 but provision for income and excess profits taxes had to be further sharply increased to $830,000 (including the refundable portion of $51,500) as compared with $493,260 for 1941 and $273,543, so that there was a reduction in net income at $550,023 or $2.76 per share on the common stock as compared with $608,405 or $3.05 reported for 1941. In addition to this retained net income for 1942, the post-war tax refund was the equivalent of 26 cents per share common. As in the two previous years, an extra of 50 cents per share was paid, in addition to the regular annual dividend rate of $2 per share.

Net working capital was again substantially improved in the latest year, from $3,815,003 to $4,314,529 with investments standing at $1,568,907 (market value $1,408,034) as compared with $1,163,307 (market value $1,026,207) one year before. Inventories were increased to $3,120,699 as compared with $2,590,450 the previous year and $1,866,977 two years ago.

CENTRAL MANITOBA

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Has Central Manitoba Mines met with any success yet in finding a new property? What investments have they and how is the financial position?

—A. C. W., Duncan, B.C.

Central Manitoba Mines has been carrying on an active search for a new property and as yet do not appear to have met with much success. Last year three groups of claims were secured in the Bird River chromite area of southeastern Manitoba. The commercial possibilities of this area have still to be determined but they are believed to hold some speculative merit, particularly in wartime.

A stock interest is held in San Antonio, Hudson Bay and Berens River and income from interest and dividends in the year ended August 31, 1942, more than covered current expenditures. Net working capital at that time was also higher at $156,637, hence, the company is in a good position to finance any new property that may be taken over.

WESTERN STEEL

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I would value your opinion on the possibility of a larger dividend than the present 50 cents being paid on Western Steel Products stock. I see the company had profits of $2.24 a share in 1942, an increase from 1941, yet the dividend was only 50 cents. It seems to me a raise is in order.

—B.G., Toronto, Ont.

Yes, Western Steel Products Corp., Ltd., had per-share earnings of $2.24 for 1942, against $2.13 for 1941, but the $2.24 (which was really $1.91 plus 33 cents of post-war refundable tax) is not all available for dividends. Actually, gross earnings declined last year, from $1,499,768 for 1941 to $1,311,448 for 1942, and the small rise in net resulted from reductions in expenses, bond interest, taxes and provision for depreciation. Furthermore, President G. W. Hutchins has pointed out that under existing income tax laws, which became effective July 1 last, the maximum earnings the company can in future retain will be considerably less than those heretofore shown. However, the refundable portion of the excess profits tax will compensate to some extent.

The decline in gross profit in 1942 was due to the almost complete conversion of the company's plants to war work with the consequent narrower profit margins earned thereon. The physical volume of business was at a record high, and 1942 payrolls of some $3,000,000 were 48 per cent higher than those of 1941 and 240 per cent over 1939.

The company has a back-log of orders that should ensure continued production at a high level during 1943.

GOODROCK

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I am wondering whether Goodrock Gold Mines is likely to have the finances required to develop its Ptarmigan and Galloway Gordon Lake gold reserves after the war. Do you think that these reserves are substantial?

—G. J. H., Saskatoon, Sask.

Whether or not Goodrock Gold Mines will have sufficient finances in the treasury after the war to develop its gold holdings in the Yellowknife area, N.W.T., is something only the future can determine. At present the company is interested in strategic minerals and prospects for such ventures are not easily appraised. The tungsten-gold operation at Gordon Lake is reported having its mill operating satisfactorily for shipment of scheelite concentrates to Ottawa. A subsidiary company—Vic-Ore Molybdenite Mines—has acquired a molybdenite property in Quebec, also purchased a 50-ton mill and obtained a contract for the sale of all concentrates produced this year. The success met with in the production of these essential metals, undoubtedly, will have a lot to do with the post-war outlook for the company.

CANADA STEAMSHIPS

Editor, Gold & Dross:

What are the prospects, as you see them, for an early dividend on Canada Steamship Lines common?

—D.M.N., Windsor, Ont.

Apparently you can expect a dividend on Canada Steamships common some time before the end of 1943. President W. H. Coverdale has said that the directors will consider, and probably take, action on this matter this year. He pointed out that a $1 payment on the common, as an instance, would require only $300,000, while the company's surplus available for such a payment is several times that amount. Earned surplus at the end of 1942 was reported at $3,092,294, with net earnings for 1942 at $3.25 per share of common (excluding $1.19 per share of post-war refundable tax), against $3.26 per share the previous year.

Mr. Coverdale said that though net earnings in 1943 are likely to be below those of 1942 due to heavier tax burdens, a dividend payment to the common shareholders should not prove a strain on the company's financial resources.

BANK OF MONTREAL
ESTABLISHED 1817
DIVIDEND NO. 320

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per share upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current quarter, payable on and after TUESDAY, the FIRST day of JUNE next, to Shareholders of record at close of business on 30th April, 1943.

By Order of the Board
B. C. GARDNER,
General Manager.
Montreal, 20th April, 1943.

ALUMINIUM LIMITED
COMMON DIVIDEND

On April 29th, 1943, a quarterly dividend of $2.00 (Canadian funds) per share was declared on the common stock of this company, payable June 5th, 1943, to shareholders of record at the close of business, May 14th, 1943.

29th April 1943
J. A. DULLEA,
Secretary

Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines Limited
DIVIDEND NUMBER 370

A regular dividend of 1% has been declared by the Directors on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on the 20th day of May, 1943, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 6th day of May, 1943.

DATED the 29th day of April, 1943.
P. C. FINLAY,
Secretary.

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SATURDAY NIGHT, The Canadian Weekly

"Withdrawing to Previously Prepared Positions!"

The Canada Life Urges You To
Back the Attack WITH VICTORY BONDS

ABOUT INSURANCE

Solving Problem of Future Income

BY GEORGE GILBERT

Until the advent of utopian conditions when purchasing power for everybody will be provided without effort on the part of anybody, or when all financial problems of the individual will be solved by the "production for use and not for profit" system, it is clear that if a person wants to be sure of having purchasing power in the future he must make provision for it in the present by the exercise of industry and thrift.

There are various savings and investment plans available to the individual for the purpose of enabling him to take care of his requirements for an income in the future. This article points out certain advantages of the plan offered by life insurance for solving the problem of certainty of future income for himself on retirement and for his dependents in the event of his prior death.

THERE is no doubt that uncertainty with respect to future income is one of the main underlying reasons why men and women adopt saving and investment plans. That is why they make pecuniary sacrifices week after week, month after month, and year after year in order to accumulate financial resources. They realize that they themselves or their dollars must be at work or there will be no income, and if there is no income there is bound to be misery and hardship. Their objective is to have money on hand ready to be put to work when death or old age or some unforeseen contingency ends earning power.

So far as the average person is concerned, the test of any savings or investment plan is its ability to provide income when these emergencies arise. Only in so far as life insurance policies and annuity contracts solve the problem of certainty of future income should they be adopted in preference to other thrift and investment plans that may be available. It is a fact that many of the other plans utilized for the purpose have not solved the problem because they are not safeguarded against failure in the same way.

As far as investment in stocks is concerned, a share of stock represents a part ownership of a business and is subject to the risks of business, while in the case of bonds, an ordinary bond represents part of the indebtedness of a business or corporation; and in the case of mortgages, an ordinary mortgage represents a personal debt secured by a lien on property.

It should not be overlooked that these commonly accepted investment mediums exist for the purpose of supplying business and industry with capital and not for the purpose of solving the problem of future income for the individual. They often do not work when applied as a solution for the problems of the average person, because they take no cognizance of some of the vital factors that are involved in those problems.

No Guarantee

It is admitted that these investments are forms of wealth and are steadily productive as a rule, but there is, of course, no effective guarantee attached to them that they will continue to provide income in the future, which is the ultimate objective of saving and investing so far as most persons are concerned.

What those who have to provide for their own future are confronted with is the problem of protecting themselves and their dependents as best they can against the hazard of an earning power terminated or greatly reduced by old age and the hazard of an earning power destroyed by death. Savings bank accounts, stocks, bonds and mortgages—all good as far as they go—do not solve the problem, because of the time element involved in such a plan and the uncertainty of the future lifetime in the case of any individual.

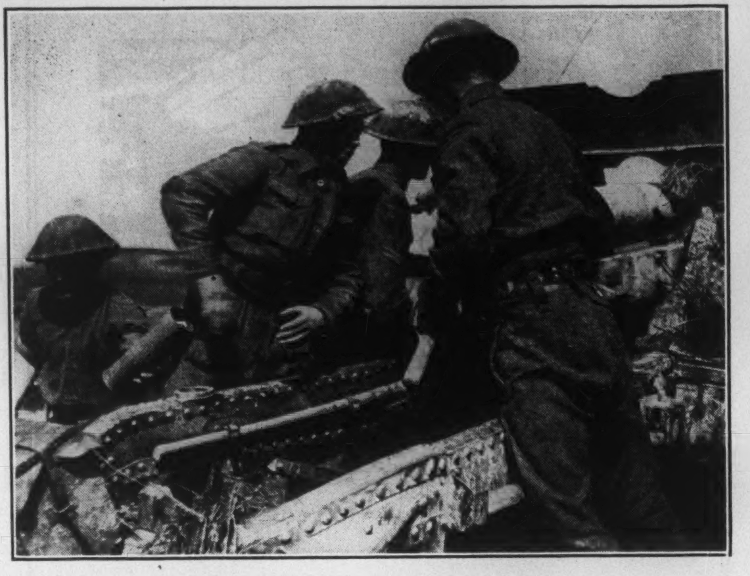
Although the savings bank account is good in itself, and is indeed indispensable for the purpose for which it is designed, it does not offset the average person's weakness in the matter of thrift, because it is based on the theory that the depositor is able to make a resolution to save so much each week or month and to follow through with it consistently month after month and year after year, resisting all current spending opportunities. Apart from the time required to build up a future income in this way, it usually fails to solve the problem because there is nothing compulsory about such a savings plan.

An Effective Method

On the other hand, the life insurance method of solving the problem of future income ties into the savings plan a fundamental purpose big enough to keep a person faithful to his or her self-appointed task. In the case of a man or woman with dependents, their future is also placed at stake, and there is thus a deep-seated and instinctive urge to keep the life insurance plan in force which applies to no other thrift plan so far devised.

Experience conclusively proves that the life insurance plan with the retirement income or annuity feature attached is one that effects the objective of providing for dependents and for one's own future income, while many other plans which have been adopted by individuals for the same purpose have turned out to be lamentable failures. It is also true that in the case of multitudes of people who have reached old age with an empty purse, the fault has not been so much with themselves as with the plan or plans upon which they have depended to provide financial independence in their later years.

Under the average saving and investing plan there is no protection afforded against the natural tendency to spend interest and dividend returns as they are received, so that the interest yield, which should be compounded for the purpose of increasing the retirement fund, goes into the current spending fund in a great many cases. Under the life insurance plan, while interest is earned yearly on the investment por-



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tion of the premium dollar, it is retained and compounded, to be paid on the maturity of the contract.

Another drawback is that the ordinary investing and saving plan is not long-lived enough to cover the needs in most cases. According to financial authorities, the average person will turn over each of his investments once every five years. That means that a person's holdings would be liquidated and reinvested at least eight times in the course of an average lifetime. And financial experts are also firmly of the opinion that the average person cannot make three consecutive successful investments.

Permanent Plan Required

What is required, therefore, is a plan that, once adopted, need never be disturbed, but which can be continued through the ups and downs of business from youth to old age, and can be depended upon to carry out its pledges without possibility of failure. Ordinary bonds, stocks and similar investments do not meet these requirements, and are not intended to do so.

By entrusting their dollars to a regularly licensed legal reserve life insurance institution for the purpose of providing future income for themselves or their dependents, people may rest content in the knowledge that it will be taken care of and safely invested however long the period may be, and that when called for it will be available without fail for the full amount stipulated in the contract. Their money, however large or small the sum may be, becomes part of the life insurance funds of the company, and is thus surrounded by all the statutory and other safeguards which make life insurance as secure as any financial institution in existence.

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Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

Will you give me the name of any licensed insurance company in Canada selling accident and sickness policies containing a non-cancellable clause.

—R. A. D., Hamilton, Ont.

The Loyal Protective Life Insurance Company of Boston, Mass., with Canadian headquarters at 171 Bay Street, Toronto, sells accident and sickness policies containing a non-cancellable clause. This company is in a sound financial position, is regularly licensed in Canada, has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively, and is safe to insure with. All claims are readily collectable. Under its Executive's Disability Policy, for example, protection is afforded up to age 65, and until the insured reaches that age the company has not the right, without the consent of the insured, to cancel the policy, to refuse to accept any premium if paid within the time specified for payment, to make any increase in premium or additional charge, to place any rider on the policy or to make any reduction in the indemnities provided in the policy by reason of his performing more hazardous duties. It covers against accident from date of policy, and covers against sickness originating fifteen days following date of policy. Rates for the policy vary with the amount of monthly indemnity desired and the amount of the principal sum.

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Editor, About Insurance:

When a claim is made under a fire insurance policy is the insurance company required to pay the money within a certain length of time, or can the company use its own discretion in the matter?

—T. H. J., London, Ont.

After a person entitled to make a claim under a fire insurance policy has complied with the statutory condition with respect to the furnishing of proofs of loss, the law requires the insurance company to pay the loss within sixty days after completion of proofs of loss, unless the insurance policy provides for a shorter period, in which case the loss becomes payable within the time stipulated in the policy. As far as most companies are concerned, there is no delay whatever in the payment of all valid claims, loss cheques being sent to the claimant as soon as satisfactory proofs of loss are received by the company.

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Social Security

(*Continued from Page* 50)

per cent of the first half-year's income is spent on consumer goods and capital goods. This would be the case if the remaining 15 per cent of income is put in banks and is not borrowed by anyone from the banks to be invested. In that case only 45 per cent of the first half-year's output would be sold, and only 45 per cent of the first half-year's income would operate in the second half-year. Thus the total year's production and income would be only 95 per cent of what it would have been had there not been over-saving. Actually it would be much less, for workers would have to be laid off in the second half-year, and depression would develop in a spiral, going far beyond that 5 per cent.

Over-Saving

The depression is clearly caused by over-saving. It could easily be shown that most depressions are caused by over-saving. But the number of people who are prepared to accept the evidence of facts is small. Most people prefer to believe that a nation will be the more prosperous the more thrifty it is. The opposite is true, at least, in any economy which is not fully employed. A consequence of that mistaken belief is the assertion that high taxes depress business. Also here the opposite is true in an economy which is not fully employed.

There are, further, many people who believe that the State could, by providing public works when business is slack, take up the slack. Also this belief is based on a misconception. But the point cannot be discussed here. It will be discussed in a separate article.

We see, then, that the impossibility of equating savings and the production of capital goods must inevitably lead to depressions in our present economic system. Theoretically, the two could be equated without introducing socialism. But that could be done only by rigid State control of investment. The chances of such control being introduced by peaceful means seem as small as those of socialism being introduced by peaceful means. In fact, they seem smaller. For they would presuppose moral and mental qualities in liberal and conservative parliamentary parties which are unlikely to develop in such parties.

Mortgage Cuts and Farming

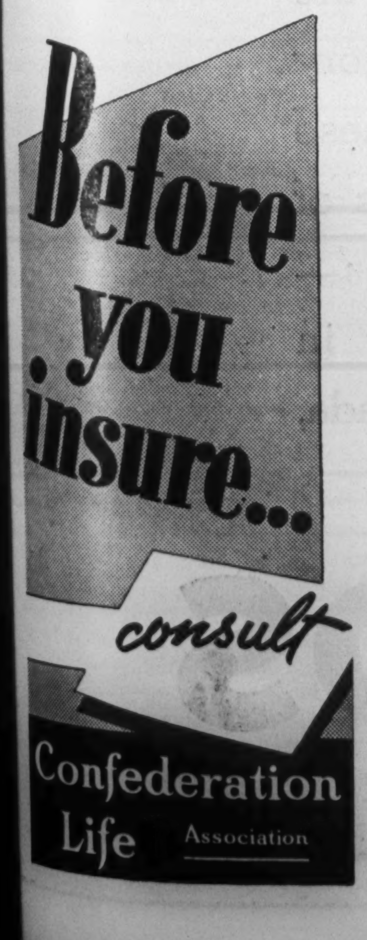
(*Continued from Page* 47)

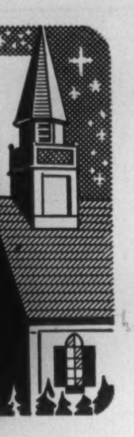
improved position of the western farmer, but even more important has been the trend in recent years toward greater diversity in production. Farm income from livestock and animal products in each of the three prairie provinces is more than double what it was in 1929 and is increasing each year.

The majority of prairie farmers are said to be using their increased income to improve their position by reducing their debts. Many of them are paying off their mortgages entirely or reducing the principal by a large amount each year. Mortgage debt is a major handicap in only a small proportion of the farms. The amount of debt makes no difference with some farmers who would be in difficulty even if they had no debts.

The only remedy for negligence is industry. Relieving the negligent of their obligations only aggravates the disease. Inefficiency may be due to lack of ability or initiative, or to lack of proper training. The remedy in a large number of cases lies outside of the debt field, and it is futile and unjust for the Government to place the responsibility for greater production upon the shoulders of the farmers' creditors. The practical thing for the Government to do would be to impress upon the farmer that he must make better use of his land and help and direct him to that end where necessary.

Farming hazards and debt difficulties are not confined to the prairie provinces. Farmers in all the other provinces have their risks and financial problems, and many of them suffered severely during the depression period and are struggling along today. Yet they have not insisted that the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act be extended to them, as it was originally.





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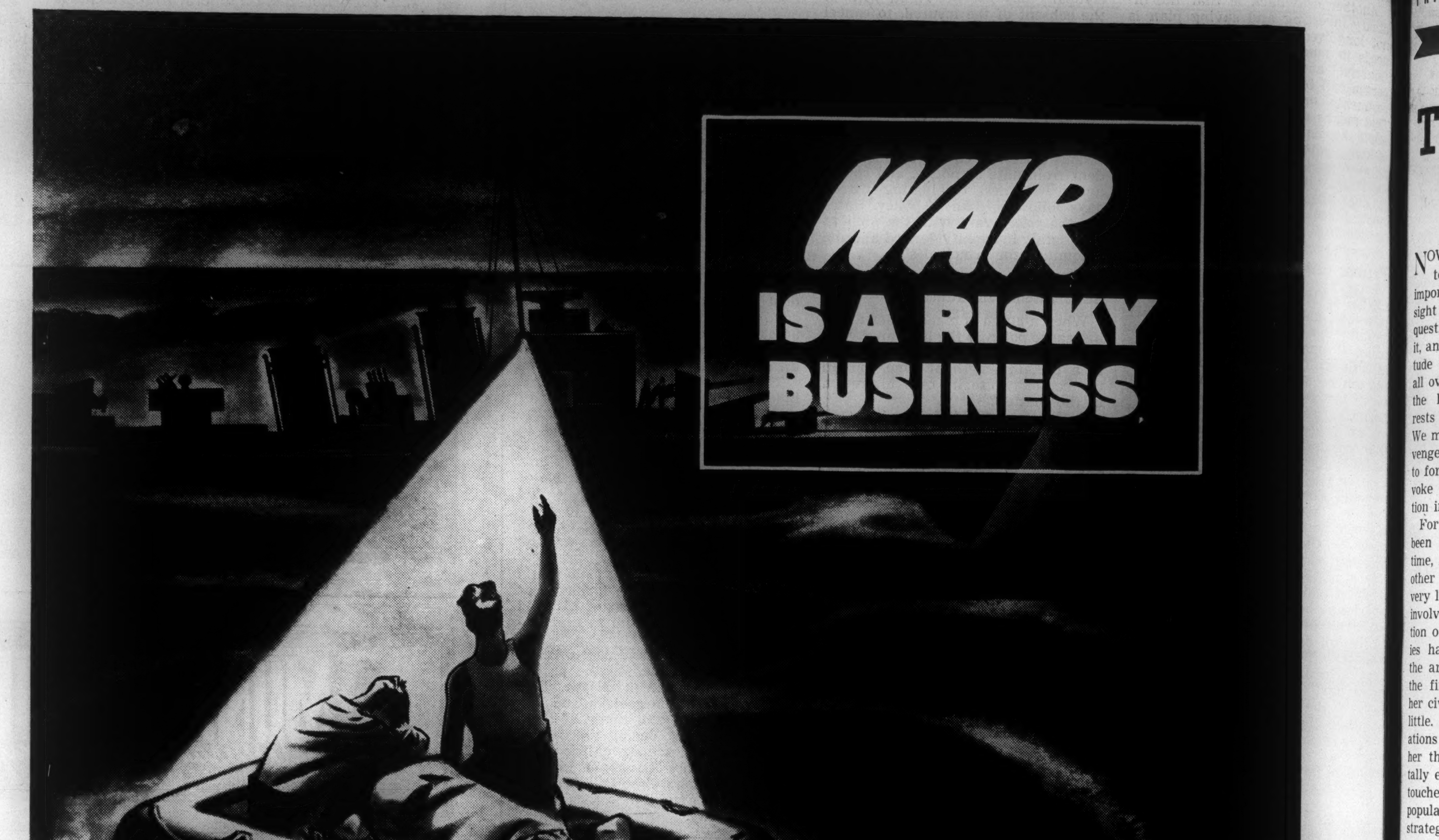

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